SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1784. THE [No. 2163.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by HENRY BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"*Whene'er our Country calls—Friends, up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure Safety.*" BROOKE'S GUSTAVUS VASA.

LONDON, October 4.

A VERY ſalutary meaſure was adopted during the courſe of the laſt fortnight at Paris. The King has given full authority to the Royal Society of Medicine eſtabliſhed in that metropolis, to examine all quack medicines, and to permit or refuſe circulation of them. The inventor of a remedy, by this regulation (without divulging the ſecret of the compoſition) is ordered to ſend ſpecimens of his noſtrum, not only to the Fellows of the Royal College, but to one of the Faculty in every great town in the kingdom. By theſe means the efficacy of the medicine will have an impartial trial; and if it is not approved of, the proprietors and Druggiſt are forbid to advertiſe them in the public papers, or ſell any in a private manner; on pain of paying a fine of 1000 livres, for each offence, which is to be applied to the uſe of the hoſpitals. In France, where quackery prevails more, if poſſible than in this country, ſuch an ordinance will prevent the unhappy effects of the credulity of the people, and add to the character of the Monarch, from his benevolent attention to the health of his ſubjects.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina.

"A Monſ. Tournefolt, as he calls himſelf, is arrived in this ſtate, and is to be followed by a ſilk-mill, on the model of a very famous one in the Hoſpital de la Charite at Lyons. Whether he comes by authority, or whether it be an adventure of his own, the ſcheme is not a bad one, as with proper care the ſilk of this province might be made to rival any of the European."

The late belligerent powers, in concluding the treaty of pacification, ſhew all the politeneſs imaginable, A SILVER BOX is handed round to the different parties, in order that they may take ſnuff, and pauſe a little, before they throw aſide the ſword. France takes a cordial pinch, and laughs at the reſt of Europe; Spain ſneezes a little, and curſes the family compact; Holland refuſes to take ſnuff, but chews and blows the tobacco of repentance; America takes a moſt exhilarating ſnuff, and after exulting at her ſucceſs, returns the ſilver box to France; Great-Britain is then invited to take ſnuff, by the ſilver box being ſent from Paris to London; ſhe taſtes the contents of the box, ſneezes till the tears tricle down her cheeks, repines at her misfortunes, reprobates thoſe who have brought her to the ſad dilemma, and returns the compliment to France, without telling her mind openly; but as the latter expreſſed a very ſtrong deſire to know how the contents of her ſilver box agreed with the organs of Great-Britain, it is thought that this ſecret will tranſpire in a ſhort time.

By recent accounts, we are informed, that the Ruſſian navy is increaſing amazingly, and that the Empreſs in a ſhort time will be able to vie with moſt of her neighbours both by ſea and land.—But to whom is Ruſſia indebted for this rapid progreſs in warlike affairs?—To Great-Britain: Gen. Gordon, a Scotchman, commanded the Ruſſian army in the time of Peter the Great, and advanced it from a ſtate of ſavage barbarity and ignorance, to a knowledge of tactics and military diſcipline; for before that brave commander was placed at the head of the Ruſſian army, Charles XII. of Sweden, defeated a body of 60,000 of their troops, with about 7000 men.—To whom is Ruſſia indebted for her navy?—To Great-Britain, for before Admiral Gr[illegible] another Scotchman, was placed at the head of the Admiralty, the Ruſſian navy was in a very poor condition.—To whom is Ruſſia indebted for her preſent knowledge of the arts and ſciences?—To Great-Britain—For at preſent the moſt eminent profeſſors in Ruſſia are natives of this country. Hence it appears, that Ruſſia is debtor to Great-Britain for her military art, her nautical ſkill, her knowledge of literature, philoſophy, and commerce; and if ſhe is not indebted to her for exiſtence itſelf, ſhe is at leaſt indebted to her for civilization, conſequently ſhe has taught her how to live.

A German Naturaliſt, a Mr. Hedwig, has made what is eſteemed a very important diſcovery in National Hiſtory, and by a ſeries of experiments proves what Linnæus, &c. looked for in vain, the propagation of moſſes, which is now found to be, according to the ſexual ſyſtem, by ſeed.

The French Phyſicians under the auſpices of the French Government, are buſy in applying electricity to the cure of the epilepſy, catalepſy, and the different ſymptoms of madneſs.

Mr. Baron Maſſeres, who is one of the greateſt algebraiſts, has calculated a means of the people taking the national debt on themſelves; and aboliſhing all the taxes that pay the intereſt.

We learn from Brunſwick, that the ſociety of free maſons have eſtabliſhed a noble ſchool there for the inſtruction of their diſtreſſed brethren's children, in which they are taught the ancient and modern languages, arithmetic, and the moſt uſeful branches of the mathematics. Theſe children are greatly encouraged by the frequent viſits of his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick, who frequently condeſcends to examine them in perſon, and diſtribute rewards to the moſt deſerving.

On Friday laſt a fine boy, five years of age, belonging to a publican, in Mill-ſtreet, ſtrayed into a tan-yard, and fell into a pit while the men were at dinner; on ſeeing of which, a large dog kept for watching the tan-yard, broke his chain, leaped into the pit, and ſeizing the child by its coat, (with amazing ſagacity) held it above water in his mouth till the men returned to work, who immediately carried the infant to its mother, by whom they were liberally rewarded with plenty of Leinſter ale.

In the courſe of the next ſix months, the American veſſels will be infinitely more numerous in all European ports than they are at preſent, as they will be in a great meaſure excluded from the iſlands, and of courſe be obliged to extend their navigation acroſs the Atlantic ocean.

It is ſaid, that Mr. Fox is clear for an offenſive and defenſive treaty with Ruſſia; and that he has formed a plan for humbling the Ottoman pride, and reſtoring the Jews to their own country. Great reſources are expected in this [illegible] attempt; from the contributions of the Jewiſh people.

The idea of cultivating beavers [illegible] of the lakes in Ireland, is certainly [illegible] gained—and it is particularly [illegible] comparative face of the country [illegible] nearly as can be, ſimilar to that [illegible] where this uſeful animal is moſt [illegible]

ANECDOTES *of the Queen's education Royal of England.*

There is no ſlight reaſon for [illegible] this amiable ornament of the R[illegible] received the beſt education of a [illegible] rope. Her Royal mother has [illegible] fancy, given a remarkable attention to the culture of her mind, when very young, with categories of uſeful knowledge. She has, for four years paſt, required the Princeſs to read the books ſhe has pointed out herſelf, for two hours every day, and in the evening to give an account of her reading, either to the King or herſelf. Her method is by far the beſt adapted to the acquiſition of any kind of knowledge. Upon occaſion of an event the leaſt remarkable, happening in the world, the Princeſs is directed to read whatever accounts are found in the Royal Library of ſimilar events in former periods, and to look no further into the reſpective books than to be miſtreſs of that ſmall portion of them. The ſame ſtep is taken on the publication of any new performances in polite literature; it is to be compared with ſimilar ones before. If a diſcovery of any kind is made, the former advances that led to it, are to be acquired. By this means, the common converſation of the day is made to connect with a ſyſtem of ſtudy, and, the Princeſs is habituated to take up nothing in a ſlight and trifling manner; ſhe is particularly fond of natural hiſtory, and has made an uncommon proficiency in the theoretical knowledge to be gained from books. Her converſation, in conſequence of this mode of inſtruction, is always to the point in queſtion, and ſo informed, that many of the Lords of the Court, who had not made an equal uſe of many more years, find her ſo much their ſuperior, that they are afraid of betraying a ſhameful ignorance.

In the definitive treaty between Great-Britain and the United States of America the ſtiling his Majeſty "moſt potent" at the inſtant of his ſuffering ſuch a mortifying diminution of his power, reminds a correſpondent of the trite ſtory of a king of Spain, whoſe greatneſs was compared to that of a ditch, which increaſes in proportion to the quantity of land taken from it.

Dunkirk remains in the ſame ſtate [illegible] flood in twelve months ago, no [illegible] yet made to repair the fort [illegible] the harbour for the re[illegible]

From [illegible]

USEFU[illegible]

A GEN[illegible] the [illegible] tea kettle [illegible] off, th[illegible] his [illegible] t[illegible]

Last Wednesday fe'nnight Capt. West arrived at Boston in 33 days from London, by whom we have received the following Advices, viz.

HAMBOURG, October 12.

A VERY extraordinary inſtance of fecundity has happened in Lower Auſtria, to the wife of one Langenloir. After being married a very long time, without having any children, on the 10th of September laſt ſhe brought forth four. On the 17th ſhe felt freſh pains, and was brought to bed of four more. The eight children, which are all boys, have been baptized, and ſeem likely to live; nor does the mother appear to be at all incommoded by this double delivery. *Paris Gazette.*

Konigſberg, Sept. 3. The wife of a merchant in this city exhibits an uncommon example of fecundity. She was brought to-bed of five children, three ſons and two daughters, all likely to do well; and the mother ſuffered no more than is natural to expect in ſuch a labour.

Fountainbleau, Nov. 5. The Sieur d'Ormerſton having ſent to the King a formal reſignation of the place of Comptroller General of the Finances, his Majeſty has beſtowed that office on the Sieur de la Calonne, Intendant of Flanders and Artois, who had the honor of paying his thanks to his Majeſty in this quality on the 4th of this month.

LONDON, October 4.

A letter from Newfoundland ſays, that if the trade is not better regulated, the Americans will run away with the greateſt part of it, particularly to Spain and Portugal, who will ſooner deal with the Americans than with the Engliſh or the French, on account of their ſupplying them with wheat and flour.

From the Dublin Evening Poſt, Sept. 25.

"If we may judge of the future from the paſt reſolves of Provincial Aſſemblies, the meeting of Ballinaſloe will be important to poſterity. The literary elegance and ſpirit breathing in Connaught Conventions are already in high eſteem with the patriots and literati of the times. Dungannon has chalked out the line to be purſued. Ballinaſloe has already ſacredly followed that great original of national ſalvation, and October will convince all Ire and, that unanimous independence will characteriſe the concurring wiſhes of a kingdom determined to be free."

Nov 12. Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, ſeated on the Throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Uſher of the Black-Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that Treaties of Peace have been concluded ... of France and Spain, and with ... of America. Preliminary ar... ſigned with the States Ge... ces. I have ordered ... before you; and ... powers agree ... to keep the ... ght under ... reſ... re... ve ...

... was there a buſier period, or ...tly big with revolution. The ...tion will be evident if we only ...r the commotions in South, as ...h-America; the movements of ... Turks, and Auſtrians; the ad... King of Pruſſia, the unſettled ... the naval force of France; and, powers of government may not be equal to its utmoſt care and vigilence, I leave no doubt that the wiſdom of my Parliament will provide ſuch remedies as may be found wanting for the accompliſhment of purpoſes, in which the material intereſts of this nation are ſo deeply concerned.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.*

"I have ordered the eſtimates of the expences for the year to be laid before you. From thoſe you will perceive the reduction which I have made in all the eſtabliſhments, which appear to me to be brought as low as prudence will admit; and you will participate with me in the ſatisfaction which I feel in this ſtep towards the relief of my ſubjects. At the end of a war, ſome part of its weight muſt inevitably be borne for a time. I feel for the burdens of my people; But I rely on that fortitude which has hitherto ſupported this nation under many difficulties for their bearing thoſe which the preſent exigencies require, and which are ſo neceſſary for the full ſupport of the national credit.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In many reſpects our ſituation is new, your councils will provide what is called for by that ſituation; and your wiſdom will give permanence to whatever has been found beneficial by the experience of ages. In your deliberations you will preſerve that temper of moderation which the importance of their objects demands, and will I have no doubt, produce; and I am ſure that you are unanimous in your deſire to direct all thoſe deliberations to the honor of my crown, and ſafety of my dominions, and the proſperity of my people."

Nov. 6. Laſt Tueſday there was a numerous meeting of the Revolution Society, at the Paul's Head Cateaton ſtreet, to celebrate in commemoration the anniverſary of King William the Third. The number were about 300 perſons. Sir Watkin Lewes in the Chair, Lord Surrey on his right, and Mr. ADAMS, a member of the American Congreſs, on the left. Many loyal toaſts were drank. The King, the Conſtitution, and the rights of the people. After this, Sir Watkin gave, Unanimity with America and Great-Britain. It was received with the loudeſt plaudits. Sir Watkin ſaid, that a MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS wiſhed to addreſs a few words to the gentlemen preſent.

Mr. ADAMS roſe, and in a very few words expreſſed the deſire which the United Colonies had to coincide in every thing that could advance mutual commerce.

Mr. Adams paid a compliment to the city of London in particular, and expreſſed his hopes that there might be an eternal bond of friendſhip between the two countries.

The commercial negociation now going on with America, is managed ſolely by the American Commiſſioners, with the Right Hon. Charles James Fox one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Mrs. Hayley's trip to Boſton is expected to take place very ſhortly. This lady, we underſtand, has outſtanding debts there to the amount of more than 20,000 pounds, and has the good ſenſe and ſpirit to be her own attorney.

Nov. 10. If any thing ſhould happen to the King of Pruſſia, who, die when he may, will not leave behind him any thing like a compeer in true glory, a German war will be a very probable conſequence: Dantzick, Pomerania, Sileſia, may each be conſidered as a fermenting principle of great potency.

Nov. 11. Ireland may be conſidered as the grandeſt object which at preſent offers to the politician's eye, throughout all Europe!—An entire revolution effected without the ſmalleſt conſequences uſually attendant on ſuch events, either ſanguinary nor tumultuous!—A whole ... with the effective unanimity ſeldom ſeen ... ſmall aſſemblages of individuals, all co... towards the ſame ends—and with gra... ſteem and well-ſet ſteps, advancing the ... wards every object great in ſucceſs ...

... what is of moſt importance of all to an Engliſhman, the preſent ſtate of Ireland.

Nov. 14. In conſequence of the late failure of the Caiſſe de'Eſcomte, a total change of the Miniſtry has taken place in France.

Nov. 19. A letter from Berlin ſays, that the King of Pruſſia continues augmenting his army, but on what account is not known. The Engliſh ambaſſador has frequent conferences with his Majeſty, but nothing of the buſineſs between them tranſpires.

A letter from Vienna, Nov. 2. ſays, "An order has been lately given, which does not a little ſurpriſe every body, which is no leſs than a general reinforcement of all the garriſons in the Auſtrian Flanders."

A letter from Breſt ſays, that all the hands are employed there in fitting out a fleet of ſhips, which are to ſail ſoon after Chriſtmas, which, it is reported, are to join the Spaniards, and to aſſiſt them in the bombarding of Algiers.

The reſignation of the Comptroller General of Finance in France, has given a greater alarm to the people intereſted in the funds, than the ſtoppage of the Caiſſe d'Eſcomte, as it is generally underſtood to proceed from the embarraſſed ſituation of the country.

The French Ambaſſador of Berlin has been employed for ſome days paſt in endeavouring to accommodate all differences between that Court and the citizens of Dantzick; this is thought by politicians on the continent, to proceed from an apprehenſion, that in caſe of a continental war, the Houſe of Bourbon might be obliged to take a part, which, in the preſent ſtate of things, the French Miniſtry are very anxious to avoid.

BOSTON, January 5.

The ſhip Revolution, late Capt. Lapell, from Amſterdam, for this port, was caſt away on Plumb Iſland, off Ipſwich Bay, in the laſt ſtorm. Capt. Lapell, died on his paſſage.

There are letters received by the Revolution, that make it certain, that the French navy bills of Exchange have lately been negociated in Amſterdam, at a diſcount of two and a half per cent.

On Monday laſt, at noon, died, the Rev. Dr. SAMUEL COOPER, paſtor of the church in Brattle-ſtreet, in the 59th year of his age.

NEWPORT, January 10.

The Honorable the Houſe of Delegates of the State of Virginia, having on the 4th Ult. taken into Conſideration the Act of the Engliſh King in Council, of the 2d of July laſt, prohibiting the American Veſſels from carrying the Produce of the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands, unanimouſly paſſed the following Reſolution, viz.

"That the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, ought to be empowered to prohibit Britiſh Veſſels from being the Carriers of the growth or Produce of the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands to theſe United States, ſo long as the Reſtriction aforeſaid ſhall be continued on the part of Great-Britain, or to concert any other Mode to be adopted by the States, which ſhall be thought effectual to counteract the Deſigns of Great-Britain, with reſpect to the American Commerce."

The uncommon Quantity of Rain which fell laſt Wedneſday, added to the Snow then on the Ground, occaſioned ſo large a Freſhet, that we hear great Damage has been done in the Country to the Mills, &c.

Laſt Thurſday arrived here from London, the Ship Friendſhip, Capt. Worth, in 75 Days from the Downs—The above Ship was bound to Boſton, but meeting with very tempeſtuous Weather on her Paſſage, put in here to repair her Damage and procure a ſupply of Proviſions.

Capt. Worth, in Lat. 35: 15, Long. 65: 30, ſpoke with the Brigantine Peter, Capt. Waterman, from New-London, out 4 Days, all well.

‡‡‡ *The Weſtern Mail not arrived.*

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Jan.* 10.

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Sloop Nancy, W. Howland,	Philadelphia
Sloop George, J. Hull,	Ditto
Sloop Newport Packet, S. Lawton,	*For*
CLEARED,	
Sloop Cato, J. D'Wolf,	South-Carolina
Sloop Betſy, E. Tobey,	North-Carolina
Sloop Delphin, B. Gibbs,	Ditto
Sloop Swallow, J. Cotton,	Connecticut

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, December Seſſion, 1783.

An ACT authoriſing the Manumiſſion of Negroes and the gradual Abolition of Slavery.

WHEREAS all Men are by Nature free, and entitled to Life, Liberty, and the Purſuit of Happineſs, yet the holding Mankind in a State of Slavery and as private Property having been gradually introduced into this State by the unreſtrained Practiſe of Many for Years paſt, until it has obtained to be as a Cuſtom tolerated by Law in Violation of the Rights and Privileges of the Subject: And as Government is inſtituted to promote the Welfare of Mankind and the Security of their Rights, and ought to be adminiſtered for the Attainment of that End.

Be it Enacted by the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations and by the Authority of the ſame it is Enacted, that all Perſons, as well Negroes and Mulattoes, as others who ſhall be born within this State on or after the Firſt Day of January, 1784, ſhall not be deemed or conſidered as Servants for Life or Slaves, and that all Servitude for Life or Slavery of Children, in Conſequence of the Slavery of their Mothers, ſhall be and hereby is utterly taken away, extinguiſhed, and forever aboliſhed.

And whereas it is the Deſire of this Aſſembly, that all ſuch as are freed by this Act, be educated in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, and inſtructed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, as an Encouragment to which it is hereby Enacted, that it ſhall and may be Lawful for the reſpective Town-Councils, and they are hereby required upon Application of thoſe who may hold the Mothers of thoſe who may be freed by this Act, or them who may ſupport and educate ſuch Children, to adjuſt their Accounts, and to bind out thoſe hereby emancipated for a Term ſufficient to repay ſuch Expence as has ariſen for their Inſtruction as aforeſaid, or for Sickneſs, ſo as not exceed the Term of Four Years after they become of Age. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that hereafter it ſhall and may be Lawful for any Perſon by an Inſtrument in writing under his or her Hand and Seal, and duly acknowledged to emancipate and ſet free his or her Slave, who ſhall thereupon be entitled to all the Rights and Privileges as though born of free Parents: Provided nevertheleſs, and be it further Enacted, that all Slaves ſo ſet free who are not in the Judgment of the Town-Council of the Town where they belong of ſound Mind and Body, or being above the Age of Forty-five Years; and alſo all Male Children until they arrive to the Age of Twenty-one Years, and all Females until they arrive to the Age of Eighteen Years, ſhall reſpectively be ſupported and maintained by the Perſons ſo liberating them, or by his, her, or their Eſtate; and upon the Neglect or Refuſal of ſuch Maintenance the Delinquent ſhall be liable for the ſame in like Manner as Parents are by Law liable to ſupport and maintain their poor Children.

And be it further Enacted, that Perſons manumitted, as well as thoſe born of free Parents, ſhall be taxed and ſubjected to the Payment thereof, in the ſame Manner as the other Inhabitants of this State are.

And whereas the General Congreſs of the United States in 1774, Reſolved, "That we will neither import nor purchaſe any Slave imported after the firſt Day of December next, after which Time we will wholly diſcontinue the Slave Trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourſelves nor will we hire our Veſſels nor ſell our Commodities or Manufactures to thoſe who are concerned in it."

And this Aſſembly being ſenſible of the Evils of that Trade, and deſirous that the juſt Sentiments of the ſaid Reſolve ſhould be duly adhered to, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that all Maſters of Veſſels cleared out for the Coaſt of Africa from this State, ſhall give Bond in One Thouſand Pounds Lawful Money, that he will not ſuffer to be taken on board nor tranſported from that Country any of the Inhabitants thereof, and ſell or diſpoſe of them as Slaves, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary in any Wiſe notwithſtanding.

We, of the Committee appointed to conſider of the Petition and Remonſtrance preſented by a Committee of the People called Quakers, having conſidered the Subject Matter thereof, alſo what has been done upon the ſame Subject by ſeveral of the other States beg Leave to Report, that we have unanimouſly agreed to preſent the foregoing Act, to be paſſed by this Aſſembly, as what appears proper to be done in that Matter—All which is ſubmitted to the General Aſſembly by your humble Servants,

THOMAS WELLS,
JOHN SMITH,
JOSEPH NOYES,
BENJAMIN HOWLAND,
ABRAHAM LIPPET,
STEPHEN STEER.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 25th December, 1783, Reſolved, That the foregoing Report be received and refered to the next Seſſion of Aſſembly for further Conſideration, and that in the mean Time the Secretary cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the Newport and Providence News-Papers. A true Copy:

Witneſs,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, December Seſſion, 1783.

WHEREAS it is repreſented unto this Aſſembly, that unjuſt Advantages are frequently taken of the Indians of the Narraganſet Tribe within this State, by inducing them to ſign and execute Notes and Bonds and other Inſtruments for the Payment of Money or Delivery of Articles, whereby they are often involved in the Payment of large Debts which are not *bona fide* due, to prevent which in future,

Be it Enacted by this General Aſſembly and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted, that in every Action already brought, or which ſhall be brought after the Riſing of this Aſſembly for any Note, Bond, or other Inſtrument, given or entered into by any of the ſaid Indians for the Payment of Money or Delivery of Articles, Proof ſhall be made of full and juſt Value having been paid for the ſame before Judgment ſhall be made up by any Court of Law in Favor of the Perſon or Perſons bringing ſuch Action, and for want of ſuch Proof ſuch Action ſhall be diſmiſſed with Coſt.

It is ordered that this Act be publiſhed in the Newport and Providence News-papers.

A true Copy:
Witneſs, HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

*** *The Sale of Part of Mr Lyndon's Eſtate, as adverſed in our laſt, is adjourned to Tueſday the 13th inſt. at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes.*

A[illegible] *Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, for News-Papers, Adverriſements, &c. are deſired to diſcharge the ſame up to the beginning of the preſent Year: As the Price of this Paper was then reduced to* Nine Shillings, *per Annum, their Accounts will be made out to that Time.*

Juſt imported in the Sloop Newport Packet from Philadelphia, and to be Sold, by

GEORGE GIBBS,

SUPERFINE and common FLOUR—Bar-Iron aſorted.

He has likewiſe for Sale Bohea Tea per Cheſt, Hundred, or Dozen—Cream coloured Ware in Crates—Duck by the Bolt—and Cordage of all Sizes.

The NEWPORT PACKET will ſail for Philadelphia by the 20th of February. For Freight or Paſſage apply to ſaid Gibbs or to Samuel Lawton, Maſter, on board.

Newport, January 9, 1784.

Topham, Boſs, and Newman,

Have for SALE at their STORE,

Near the Point Ferry,

JAIMACA Spirits, New-England Rum—Sugar—Molaſſes—ſuperfine & common Flour—beſt Philadelphia Bar-Iron. Alſo a few Barrels of Tar, &c. at the loweſt Rate for Caſh.

Country Produce will be taken in Part Pay.

Newport, January 9, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Hundred and Eighty-two Acres of Land (old Meaſure) lying in Naſhawinna Iſland, in the Vineyard Sound, it conſiſts of Meadow and Paſture Land, and is a free, open and ſweet Soil, has many Intervels in it very rich and well adapted to Corn; it is well watered, and its Shores abound with great Variety of Fiſh and Fowl. It is ſituated about 16 Miles from the Town of Bedford and about 9 Miles from Ponaganſit, and lays directly in the Way of all coaſting Veſſels paſſing the Sound, and of foreign Veſſels bound in or out of Bedford, many of which frequently Anchor near it to make a Harbour, or to wait the Tide in paſſing Quixes-Hole, of which it forms a Part. Its Situation not only admits of an eaſy and advantageous Sale of its Produce, but affords great Encouragement for a Houſe of Entertainment. Weſt-India Goods, at Caſh Price, will be received in part Payment, or the whole Money waited for on good Security a reaſonable Time. If it ſhould not be ſold before the Firſt of March next, it will be to let from that Time. Any Perſon who inclines to purchaſe or hire it may know the Terms by applying to GEORGE HAZARD, of Newport.

January 9, 1784.

THE Honorable Town-Council of Newport having appointed us the Subſcribers Commiſſioners, and allowed us Six Months to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Mr. OLIVER REED, late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent. We hereby give Notice to all thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them to us, at our reſpective Dwellings; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make Payment within the above Time, to

ROBERT TAYLOR,
WILLIAM DAVIS.

Newport, January 5, 1784.

WHEREAS the Honorable Town-Council, of Tiverton, have allowed Six Months longer to the Creditors of JOHN FISH, late of Tiverton, Cooper, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, to bring in their Claims, and as we the Subſcribers were appointed to receive and examine the ſame, we give Notice to ſaid Creditors to exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof.

LEMUEL TABER,
PELEG SIMMONS, jun.

Tiverton, October 7th, 1783.

Juſt imported, and to [illegible]

George Cham[illegible]

turn, a[illegible]

R[illegible]

VERSES occasioned by General WASHINGTON's arrival in the city of Philadelphia, on his way to his seat in Virginia.

THE great unequal conflict past,
The Briton banish'd from our shore,
Peace, heaven defcended, comes at laft,
And hoftile nations rage no more;
From fields of death the weary fwain
Returns to rural toils again.

In every vale fhe fmiles ferene,
Freedom's bright ftars more radient rife,
New charms fhe adds to every fcene,
Her brighter fun illumes our fkies;
Remoteft realms, admiring, ftand,
And hail the Hero of our land.

He comes!—the Genius of thefe lands,
Fame's thoufand tongues his worth confefs,
Who conquer'd with his fuffering bands,
And grew immortal by diftrefs:
Thus calms fucceed the ftormy blaft,
And virtue is repaid at laft.

O Waſhington!—thrice glorious name,
What due reward can man decree—
Empires are far below thy aim,
And fcepters have no charms for thee;
Virtue alone has thy regard,
And fhe muft be thy great reward.

Encircled by extorted power
Monarchs muft envy thy *retreat*,
Who caft, in fome ill fated hour,
Their country's freedom at their feet:
'Twas thine to act a nobler part—
For injur'd Freedom had thy heart.

For ravag'd realms and conquer'd ſeas,
Rome gave the great imperial prize,
And, fwell'd with pride, for feats like thefe
Tranſfer'd her heroes to the ſkies—
A brighter ſcene your deeds diſplay,
You gain theſe heights a different way.

When faction rear'd her ſnaky head
And join'd with tyrants to deſtroy,
Whe'er you march'd the monſter fled,
Timorous her arrows to employ.
Hoſts catch'd from you a bolder flame
And deſpots tremble at your name.

Now hurrying from the buſy ſcene—
Where thy Potowmac's waters flow,
Mayſt thou enjoy the rural reign,
And every earthly bleſſing know:
So HE* who Rome's proud legions ſway'd
Return'd and ſought his native ſhade.

Not leſs in wiſdom than in war,
Freedom ſhall ſtill employ your mind,
Slavery ſhall vaniſh, wide and far,
Till not a trace is left behind;
Reflection in thy rural ſhade,
Shall ſtill be buſy for our aid.

So whe[n] the bright, all-cheering ſun,
[our] contracted view retires,
[th]ink his race is run,
[li]ghts his fires,
[his] influence glow,
flow.
reign

WANTED,

FOUR THOUSAND Weight of good CHEESE, from 12 to 20lb. each—400 Buſhels of good white and yellow ruſſ-ſkin Potatoes—25 Barrels of good ſound, ſweet Cyder, in new Barrels—alſo a Quantity of Ocum—For which a generous Price will be given, and good Pay made, by

JACOB ISAACKS.

Newport, January 3, 1784.

SNUFF.

EXCELLENT Snuff to be ſold, at Two Shillings and Five-pence per lb. per Dozen or Half Dozen, by

CHARLES DUNBAR,

At his Shop the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Thames-ſtreet.

Alſo Weſt-India and other Goods cheap for Caſh, and a very good Aſſortment of Crockery Ware.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A Farm containing about 320 Acres of good Land, lying upon a public Road in the Town of Exeter, about ſeven Miles from Updike's Newtown, and about eight Miles from Franklin's Ferry, which Farm is well wooded and watered, and proportioned with Meadow, Paſture and Plow-land, and has thereon a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Crib, with a large and good young Orchard. Whoever inclines to purchaſe ſaid Farm, may know the Conditions by applying to William Hammand, of Newport, or William Hammand, Eſq; of North Kingſtown. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

December 1, 1783.

JUST IMPORTED FROM LONDON,
And to be SOLD, by

Iſaac Senter,

At his Shop on the South Side of the Parade, a freſh Aſſortment of moſt of the DRUGS and CHEMICAL Preparations now in Uſe, which he will diſpoſe of at as low an Advance as can be purchaſed in Boſton of equal Quality, among which are the following:

ALOES,
Annifeed,
Antimony,
Ballam Capivi,
Canadian,
Tolu,
Peru,
Sulphur,
Traumatic,
Commendatoris,
Borax,
Flowers Chamomile,
Camphor,
Gum Tartar,
Gums of moſt Kinds,
Glap
Guits Bark,
Ipecacuana,
Liquorice,
Manna,
Opium,
Quickſilver,
Lunar Cauſtic and common Ditto,
Hoffman's anodyne mineral Liquor,
Spirit of Sea Salt,
Pearl Barley,
Sago,
Salt-Petre,
Senna,
Purging Salts of various Kinds,
Ruſſian and India Rhubarb,
Calomel and other mercurial Preparations,
Flower, roll and crude Sulphur,
Spermaceti,
Eſſence of Burgamot and Peppermint,
Magnetia,
Oil of Lavender,
Almonds,
Cloves,
Juniper,
Cinnamon,
Vitriol, &c.
Nutmegs,
Black Pepper
Sponge,
Spaniſh Flies,
Hinglaſs,
Muſk.

ALSO,
Turlington's Ballam
Anderſon's Pills,
Excellent Court Plaſter,
Hat Caſe or Oil Cloth, with a few Sets of Lancets, and an Aſſortment of Phials, Gallipots, Corks, &c. &c.

Newport, December 10, 1783.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Nathan Bebee,

At his Shop next Door Weſt of the Brick Market, *exceeding cheap for Caſh*, the following Articles:

CORDUROYS,
Sattinets,
Callimancoes,
Tammies,
Shalloons,
Iriſh Linens,
Dowlas,
Calicoes,
Black and white trimming gauzes,
Black and white millinet,
Silk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs,
Apron and ſhirting checks,
Buckrams, twiſts, and ſewing ſilks,
Crewels,
Ribbands, tapes, and binding,
Complete ſets of houſe bruſhes,
Sieve bottoms,
Writing paper,
Slates and pencils,
Beſt Britiſh ink-powder, and ink-cake,
Dutch quills,
Braſs, leather, and paper ink-pots,
Wafers, and ſealing wax,
Beaver hats,
Engliſh ſoles and top-pieces,
Ivory and horn combs,
Coloured and Scots thread,

Likewiſe,

Shovels and tongs,
Shovel pans,
Bellows,
Candleſticks,
Poliſh'd ſteel ſnuffers,
Warming pans,
Frying pans,
Metal tea pots of different ſizes,
Thumb-latches,
Iron ſcoop ſhovels,
Braſs nob locks,
Double and ſingle ſpring cheſt-locks,
Large and ſmall padlocks,
Table knives and forks,
Curteau & pen-knives,
Shears and ſciſſars,
Cork-ſcrews,
Shoe knives,
Hammers and pincers,
Nippers,
Awl-blades,
Awl-hafts,
Tacks,
Raſps and files,
Cheſt hinges,
H and HL hinges,
Table joints,
Two feet rules,
Spike and other gimlets,
20d, 10d, 4d, and 3d nails,
German, Engliſh, and Swediſh ſteel,
White metal and braſs, ſteel-top thimbles,
Plated ſhoe and knee buckles,
Small croſs-cut and hand-ſaws,
Looking glaſſes,
A very good aſſortment of glaſs, Liverpool, and Nottingham ware,
Pewter and tin ware,
Large bibles,
Teſtaments,
Spelling-books,
Young man's beſt companion,
Daily aſſiſtants,
Childrens books,
Almanacks for 1784.

Alſo,

Molaſſes,
Loaf and brown ſugar,
Souchong and bohea tea, Coffee,
Chocolate, Pepper,
Flour, Rice,
Indigo,
Starch,
Powder, ſhot, and flints,
Raiſins, currants, and figs,
Mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, and all-ſpice,
Spaniſh brown,
Coppers,
Allum,
Brimſtone,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Excellent ſnuff at 2/5 per lb. by the doz.
Womens' ſattinet and callimanco ſhoes, made in this town, very neat; and ſundry other articles, which are not mentioned.

The ſmalleſt favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

JUST IMPORTED, BY

Chriſt. Champlin,

And to be SOLD at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt, of the beſt Quality—Swediſh Iron in Bars aſſorted—Ruſſia Duck—Oznabrigs—Ticklenburg—China Cups and Saucers—Ruſſian Hemp—Junk of the beſt Kind—and a few Hogſheads of Molaſſes, fit for Retailing.

Newport, December 24, 1783.

A FEW Puncheons of excellent Jamaica SPIRITS to be ſold. Inquire at Maſon & Malbone's Store.

Newport, December 22, 1783.

But to come closer to the point—The case with the five per cent. duty is simply this:

The several States, of which Rhode-Island is one, formed themselves into a union, sent delegates to Congress; as representatives of themselves. They impowered those delegates to pledge the public faith for the just payment of any monies they might borrow, at home or abroad, or any debts they might contract in the name and for the defence of themselves, the United States of America. Monies have been borrowed and debts have been contracted by virtue of this delegation and authority, and now the same people who authorize them to borrow, and who have received the benefit of it, and who likewise, by their representatives, pledged their faith and honour for payment, are called upon to fulfil that obligation.—This is, in plain language, the long and the short of the story; and therefore what is said about perpetual revenue, held independent of the people, is absurd, because it is foreign to the purpose: for this, as I before observed is not a revenue, but a fund for the payment of a debt, appropriated to the purpose, and limited in its duration.

When I speak of Congress, I do not mean a body of men, I mean an assembly of states; and those states, thus assembled, have, as the most easy, eligible mode of payment, proposed a duty of five per cent. on imported goods.—Twelve of the states have adopted the measure and passed laws for that purpose. Rhode-Island, alone, is delinquent. Thus stands the case at present.

It is an exceeding easy thing, when men are so disposed, to exhibit any measure, however good, just or necessary it may be, in an odious and offensive light, by tacking to it a number of deformities which have no relation to it, and which are as foreign to its condition, as the filthy blanket of an Indian is to the person of a decent agreeable woman. A writer in Mr. Bradford's paper of the 16th instant (who is very likely the same gentleman who stiles himself a Citizen of Rhode-Island in another paper) has heaped ten of those odious coverings, numerically arranged, on the five per cent. duty.

The case is, that he either wishes to obscure the subject, and hunt it down without the chance of being understood, or he totally misunderstands it himself. He talks of a revenue at the discretion of Congress, when the matter in question is a fund for the payment of a debt; and he speaks of it as perpetual, when the very plan for raising it limits its duration. And thus, by mistaking the case, he runs into heedless inconsistencies, wide and foreign from the subject.

But let us examine the naked question, uncloathed either with invented deformities or needless embellishments.

Suppose that, in the present wants of the United States for money, any number of men, friendly disposed to our cause and interest in foreign countries or at home, were to propose to lend us three or four million of dollars at a reasonable interest, demanding at the same time to know what security the States would give for the payment of the interest and principal.

Should we not, in such a case, appear like fools in the world, unacquainted with the nature of government, of politics, of commerce, and of every thing relative to the concerns of life, were we to say to them, we will take your money and pass a law to pay the interest of it for one year only, and after that we will think further about it; would we, I ask, place ourselves in this foolish situation, to be laughed at by every one, as men who did not understand what they were about, or did not mean to act honestly by their friends. Or would we not rather cast about to see what funds and resources we had got, and make proposals of security adequate to the offer, and put the debt in a certain train of payment at once justly and fairly between debtor and creditor. Now this is exactly the case with the five per cent. duty.

The common cry has been, why don't Congress borrow—Why don't Congress borrow.—But who in the name of Heaven will lend, if you do not take care to pay, and fix on permanent funds for that purpose, and freely and faithfully fulfil the obligation.

I cannot help considering the publication of both these gentlemen (if they are distinct persons) as tending to stab and wound the honour and cause of their country in the nicest and tenderest part; and am concerned that their imprudence, to give no harsher name, should make it necessary to bring debates and arguments into view, which ought never to have been started, because there never ought to have been any occasion for them.

Having thus opened the case, and shewn how it at present stands, I shall in my next letter, shew that the five per cent. duty, as a more eligible and productive mode of raising money, since money must be had, than any other which can be devised, because it is the least felt, the most equal in its operation and the easiest collected.

In my third letter, with which I mean to close the matter, I shall more particularly confine myself to the most important of all subjects in this part of the world; the union of the states; for under the pretence of vindicating a state, in the present instance deficient in her duty in the union, there is a style of language encouraged in the publication of those gentlemen, which, applied in the union, is highly reprehensible.

A Friend to Rhode-Island and the Union.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, dated October 24.

"The homeward bound Jamaica fleet has suffered exceedingly by a gale of wind on the 17th September, and since that by captures. Two of the convoy, viz. the Ramilies and Centaur, each of 74 guns, went down; great part of the crew of the former are at present in this place; that of the latter, we are informed by the prisoners, went on board the Ville de Paris, which was dismasted. Several of the merchant ships also foundered. Three New-England privateers have brought seven into this port, and five days ago Capt. Barry arrived with four more; besides which twelve or fifteen, we hear, have arrived in different ports in France.

"The fate of Gibraltar is hanging in suspence. The combined and British fleets both out. Various are the conjectures of the consequences. Much is expected on both sides.

"As to peace I can scarcely convey you my own ideas, but the Commissioners are still at Paris. There is such a variety of interests to consult and reconcile, before it can take place, that I am rather of opinion it is at a greater distance than many people expect."

Extract of another letter from the same place, dated October 23.

"The Americans have brought in seventeen of the Jamaica fleet. The Alliance is arrived after taking four. The whole number of prizes taken and brought in by American cruisers this year amounts to 32. Our harbour is at present full of them. The Jamaica fleet were separated in a storm, and lost three line of battle ships, besides several others dismasted and otherwise damaged, together with merchantships, &c. No talk of peace."

DECEMBER 17.

Extract of a letter from John Barry, Esq; Commander of the United States Frigate Alliance, dated l'Orient, October 18, 1782.

"A few hours after I sailed from New-London, I retook a brigantine and sent her in there; proceeded as fast as possible off Bermudas, in my way I took a schooner from that place for Halifax; after cruizing off there for twelve or fifteen days, I retook a sloop from New-London, and sent her for Cape-Francois. Finding the prizes I had taken of little value, either to myself or country, and in all likelihood should be obliged to return into port soon for want of men, was determined to alter my cruizing ground: I therefore thought it best to run off the banks of Newfoundland. In my way thither, I fell in with a whaling brigantine, with a pass from Admiral Digby; I man'd her and sent her for Boston. A few days after off the Banks of Newfoundland, I took a brigantine from Jamaica bound to London, laden with sugar and rum, and sent her for Boston; (not arrived) by this vessel I found the Jamaica fleet were to the eastward of us; I then carried a press of sail for four or five days, the 5th day I took two ships that had parted from the fleet, after manning them, and a fresh gale westerly, I thought it best to order them for France; a day or two after I took a snow and a ship belonging to the same fleet.

"Being short of water, and a number of prisoners on board, the westerly winds still blowing fresh, and in expectation of falling in with some more of them, I thought it best to proceed to France, with a determined view to get those (I had already taken) in safe, and after landing the prisoners, to put out immediately; but meeting with blowing weather and a high sea, I lost the rails of the head, and was in great danger of losing the head; which accident obliged me to put in here, where I arrived yesterday, with the above four prizes. After repairing the damages and getting what the ship may want, I shall put to sea on a cruise. I have likewise to inform you that the Ramilies, Admiral Graves's ship, foundered, but all the crew saved; several of which were on board the prizes I took. We have likewise an account that another ship of the line was lost and the crew saved; there are a few vessels of the same fleet in here taken by American cruisers belonging to Salem. There are about 1200 hogsheads of sugar and 400 hogsheads of rum in the four prizes, besides some coffee and logwood."

DECEMBER 18.

By a gentleman from the Eastern shore of Virginia, we are informed that Captain Whaley, in a galley, belonging to the State of Maryland and cruizing in the Chesapeak, mounting one 18 pounder besides swivels, and manned with 70 men on the 30th of November fell in with three refugee barges from New-York, when one of the most bloody conflicts ensued since the commencement of the war. In the beginning of the action the men had the mortification to see their Captain killed the first broadside from the enemy; and to complete the disaster, about five minutes after, the whole of the small arm cartridges took fire. The engagement lasted 30 minutes, at the end of which time Captain Whaley's galley struck, having 60 of her men killed. Colonel Cropper, Major Snead and three other young gentlemen who were on board as volunteers, were all wounded; out of this crew which was composed of 70 men besides 5 militia men, only 10 were saved.

Private accounts from Europe mention that there is the highest probability that the united forces of France and Spain, will be sent in a very short time against the remaining English possessions in the West-Indies, which there is little doubt must fall, this

the incredible weakneſs of their land forces in thoſe iſlands.

Accounts from New-Jerſey inform us that a few days ago 25 ſail of veſſels arrived at New-York, ſaid to be from Charleſtown, with the remainder of the garriſon of that place.

The ſtories that lately arrived at New-York, from Charleſtown, are billeted, to the amount of ſeveral hundreds, upon the inhabitants of Long Iſland.

The privateer brig Holker, Captain Quinlen, of this port, has taken, after a ſevere engagement, a very valuable ſhip from Liverpool, and carried her into Martinique.

It is expected that the Council in the great cauſe between Connecticut and Pennſylvania, now debating before the Commiſſioners authorized by Congreſs at Trenton, will be fully heard before the end of this week.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived in this City the Hon. JOHN COLLINS, Eſq; a Delegate from the State of Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

TRENTON, December 18.

In the evening of Sunday week Captain Jackſon, Commander of the galley Greyhound, belonging to Egg Harbour, with much addreſs, ſurprized and captured, within the Hook, the ſchooner Dolphin, and ſloop Diamond, each having four hands bound from New-York for Halifax, with valuable cargoes, and brought them into Egg-Harbour.

BOSTON, December 30.

By expreſs to the Honorable Conſul General of France, which arrived here laſt Tueſday evening, in three days from Philadelphia, we are favored with a paper of the 21ſt inſt. from which the following is an extract:

"His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's frigate Dianæ is arrived in our river from Rochfort, which ſhe left the 9th of November.—We hear ſhe brings an account that the negociations for a peace are ſo far advanced as to admit of little doubt of that deſirable event ſhortly taking place. It is ſaid the Britiſh Miniſter at Paris, had been inſtructed to treat with the deputies of the United States of America, together with the other belligerent powers, on this important ſubject. As the deſpatches are not yet received, we do not pretend to give this news as authentic."

Laſt Wedneſday morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out at the North Mills in this town, improved by Mr. Welſh, which entirely conſumed the ſame, together with a large quantity of grain, cocoa, chocolate, ginger, &c. Alſo a barn with five horſes therein, and two ſtores containing a number of valuable articles—providentially the wind breezing lightly from the N. W. carried the flames over the Mill Pond, which, in a great meaſure ſaved a conſiderable part of that end of the town.

NEWPORT, January 4.

The Privateer Brig Scammell, Captain Stoddard, belonging to Boſton, is taken by one of the Britiſh Cruiſers, and carried into New-York, on the 11th inſt.

The Brig Marquis de la Fayette, Captain Hinman, from St. Kitts; and the Brig Hancock, Capt. Perkins, from St. Croix, are arrived at New-London.

The Ship Congreſs, Capt. Geddes, arrived at Baltimore from L'Orient the 10th inſt. which Place ſhe left the 26th of October, laden with a valuable Cargo of Dry Goods.—The Prints brought by her contain an Account of Two Thirds of the City of Conſtantinople being deſtroyed by Fire in the Month of Auguſt laſt.

We have been favoured with the following Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman in Wethersfield, in the State of Connecticut, dated December 14, 1782.

"SIR,

"The Occaſion of my addreſſing you at this time is truly melancholy; 'tis no other than the untimely death of a whole Family.—Laſt Wedneſday Morning Mr. William Beadle of this Town was left of God to perpetrate the moſt horrid Murder that this or any other Country, I believe, ever heard of, and with the utmoſt Coolneſs and Forethought.

"He aroſe before Sunriſe, and having deſpatched his Maid (the only Perſon who lived in the Houſe with him, except his Wife and four Children) to Doctor Farnſworth, under Pretence of his Wife's being Sick, with a Letter, and which announced his hellish Purpoſe, in rather ambiguous Terms. He proceeded to Murder his Wife and four Children, firſt by knocking each of them on the Head with an Ax, and then cutting their Throats from Ear to Ear, with a large carving Knife which he had prepared with the keeneſt Edge for the Buſineſs 'tis highly probable that not one of the Five ever knew what hurt them—a ſtrong Opiate was found in a Glaſs on the Table, which it is believed he gave to each the Night before to lay them faſt aſleep, the Girl was called early, and bid to riſe gently and not wake the Children, and ſays the left them aſleep.) This done, he went down into the lower Room, laid aſide his Ax and Knife, and with two Piſtols, one in each Ear, he put an End to his own Life, both were found diſcharged lying by him.—I ſuppoſe all this was done before the Girl reached the Doctor's, but the Diſcharge of the Piſtols was not heard by any of the Neighbours. You can better conceive than I can deſcribe the Horrid and Conſternation of all around us at the execrable Deed—He has left many and very lengthy Writings and Papers, addreſſed principally to Col. Cheſter and Mr. Mitchell, and to ſeveral other Gentlemen, the principal Deſign of thoſe to Mr. Mitchell, are to juſtify his Principles, which are, he ſays, truly Deiſtical, and, alſo, to juſtify his carrying his Theory into Practice; among theſe Papers there is an Inſtrument which he calls a WILL, in which he deſires his Wife's three neareſt Female Relations may have all his Eſtate (except a few ſmall Legacies) and has ordered Col. Cheſter to deliver all Monies he can collect to Thaddæus Burr, Eſq; for their Uſe, he has alſo appointed him his Executor, and given him his Bleſſing in Caſe of his punctually fulfilling his Will, and a moſt terrible Curſe in Caſe of Neglect in any Particular. His Will begins thus:

'November, 1782.

'The Will of William Beadle addreſſed to Colonel J. Cheſter.

'Let the Dead bury the Dead, but let the 'Living be firſt thought of,' then, after giving Orders to diſpoſe of his Houſe, Hogs and Fowls, he ſays, 'Now for the Dead, in this Caſe I have 'a Whim that I ſuppoſe muſt indicate Diſtraction more than any of the reſt, I mean that we 'be buried in the Cloaths we uſually wear, let not 'one of the leaſt Things be added, let a wooden Box or Caſe be made full large enough to 'contain us all, and let all be put therein, let 'this Box be of the natural Colour of that God 'gave to the Wood, let no BLACK come near 'it, for the Hearts it contains will be pure and 'white. It will not do for One of my Principles 'to approach Holy Ground, and if it would, I 'beg to be excuſed.—The Place I live on belongs to the Public and may be called common 'Ground, I therefore beg that a Hole may be 'dug in the Grais Lot before the Garden, large 'enough to contain the Box that contains us, let 'us be covered up; and each Man to his Farm 'and his Merchandize, for I believe the Sun 'will ſtill ſhine on that Spot with the ſame 'benign Influence it ever did.'

"Authority ordered the Murderer to be drawn by a Horſe on a ſmall Sled, tied on a Board with his Cloaths on, and Head foremoſt, and with the bloody Knife on his Breaſt, to a Point at the River's Edge, juſt where a Creek puts up, and a Hole dug at Low Water Mark, and to be buried without any Kind of Coffin or Box.

"The Mother and the four Children were buried in the Common Burying-Ground, in one Grave, attended by a numerous Company of Mourners."

TOWN COUNCIL. Newport, December 2, 1782.

ASSIZE of BREAD, until further Order.

FLOUR at 36s. per Cwt.

	lb.	oz.	
16 Penny Loaf to weigh	3	12	Avoirdupoize.
8 Penny Ditto,	1	14	
4 Penny Ditto,	0	15	
Two Copper Biſcuit,	0	5	

By Order of Council,

F. PARKER, jun. Council-Clerk.

ALL the Members of the FELLOWSHIP CLUB are requeſted to meet, at the Houſe of Mr. John Lawton, Innholder, in Newport, at Six o'Clock next Tueſday Evening, in order to tranſact ſuch Buſineſs as may be laid before them.

PELEG CLARKE, Sec'ry.

N. B. It is deſired there may be a general Attendance of the Members, as the Election for Officers will then be held.

Newport, January 3, 1783.

WHEREAS the Eſtate of JOSEPH G. WANTON, Eſq; late of Newport, deceaſed, has been repreſented inſolvent, and we the Subſcribers having been appointed Commiſſioners for receiving and examining the Claims of the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, and allowed till the 9th Day of December next for that Purpoſe:—Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate to bring in their ſeveral Claims, by ſaid 9th Day of December to us, at our reſpective Dwellings, in Newport.

JOHN TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM BORDEN,
JEREMIAH CLARKE.

All the Creditors of Captain MATTHEW BORDEN, late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, are hereby deſired to take Notice, that the Honorable General Aſſembly have allowed us the Subſcribers, till the 7th Day of April next to receive the Claims againſt the Eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed; they are therefore requeſted to give them in to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, before the Expiration of the above Time, as no Claims can be received afterwards.

SAMUEL FOWLER, }
JAMES ROBINSON, } Commiſſioners.

Newport, 31ſt December, 1782.

All Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE SMITH, late of Eaſt Greenwich, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their Accounts. And thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to PARDON TILLINGHAST, of Weſt-Greenwich, Adminiſtrator.

December 26th, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of excellent LAND, containing ſeven Acres, fit either for Tillage or Meadow; pleaſantly ſituated oppoſite the Wind Mill, at the North Part of Newport. For particulars inquire of CHARLES DUNBAR, in Broad-Street.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1784. [No. 1163.]

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Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina.

"A Monſ. Tourgoſe, as he calls himſelf, is arrived in this ſtate, and is to be followed by a ſilk-mill, on the model of a very famous one in the Hoſpital de la Charite at Lyons. Whether he comes by authority, or whether it be an adventure of his own, the ſcheme is not a bad one, as with proper care the ſilk of this province might be made to rival any of the European."

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From a late London Paper.

USEFUL INTELLIGENCE.

A GENTLEMAN of the faculty, ſitting by the fire at breakfaſt, by ſome accident the tea kettle was thrown down, and the top falling off, the boiling water was diſcharged on one of his legs from the knee to the ancle. It happened there ſtood in the window a baſon of cold water and a towel, with which he was going to waſh. In the agony of his pain, not knowing what might be the effect, he threw the towel into the cold water, and then wrapped it round his leg, and was aſtoniſhed to find that in a few moments the pain was entirely aſſwaged. However, when the towel began to grow warm, the pain returned, he then dipped the towel again into the water, and applied it as before, with ſuch ſucceſs, that in two hours time, the pain was totally removed, and his leg was ſo well, that he could wear his boot. He did not take off his ſtocking during the application of the towel. This recital was communicated by a friend of the ſufferer, one who lately had occaſion to repeat the experiment upon the arm of a maid ſervant, who was terribly ſcalded by the boiling over of a pot; in which inſtance, the effect of the wet towel was no leſs ſucceſsful. The publication of this ſimple remedy, which accident has diſcovered, may perhaps prove uſeful.

THE

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From a late London Paper.

USEFUL INTELLIGENCE.

A GENTLEMAN of the faculty, ſitting by the fire at breakfaſt, by ſome accident the tea kettle was thrown down, and the top falling off, the boiling water was diſcharged on one of his legs from the knee to the ancle. It happened there ſtood in the window a baſon of cold water and a towel, with which he was going to waſh. In the agony of his pain, not knowing what might be the effect, he threw the towel into the cold water, and then wrapped it round his leg, and was aſtoniſhed to find that in a few moments the pain was entirely aſſwaged. However, when the towel began to grow warm, the pain returned, he then dipped the towel again into the water, and applied it as before, with ſuch ſucceſs, that in two hours time, the pain was totally removed, and his leg was ſo well, that he could wear his boot. He did not take off his ſtocking during the application of the towel. This recital was communicated by a friend of the ſufferer, one who lately had occaſion to repeat the experiment upon the arm of a maid ſervant, who was terribly ſcalded by the boiling over of a pot; in which inſtance, the effect of the wet towel was no leſs ſucceſsful. The publication of this ſimple remedy, which accident has diſcovered, may perhaps prove uſeful.

The Lines on WISHING *parodied.*

WISHING, the first of blessings sure on earth,
To other blessings can alone give birth;
'Tis that which banishes all human woes,
Consoles our minds, and adds to sweet repose;
Fills all our souls with rich ideal dreams,
And makes us lords of mansions, parks and streams;
Saves us from hell, and lifts us to the sky,
It soothes, it pleases, and we know for why;
Though poor as Job, think of a South-Sea dream,
And riches flow in a perpetual stream:
Nay though, like Cræsus, blest'd with countless store,
Wishing alone will double it o'er and o'er.

Newport, November 30, 1782.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of MARTHA PEASE, Widow, deceased, are requested to bring them in; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment, to JAMES CARPENTER, Executor.

To be Let for Produce,

By GEORGE HAZARD,

of NEWPORT,

From the 25th Day of March next,

A Farm lying on Point-Judith Neck, in South Kingstown, and an Island, called Ram-Island, near thereto adjoining, both containing about 400 Acres of Meadow, Pasture, and Woodland; with a Dwelling-House, Barn, Crib, Cheese-House, and other Out-Houses, and Orchard, standing on the Farm. Any Person who inclines to hire the same may know the Conditions by applying to him.

December 28, 1782.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now selling at the PRINTING and POST-OFFICES, and at many of the Shops in Newport,

THE
NORTH-AMERICAN
CALANDAR:
OR THE
RHODE-ISLAND
ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord, 1783:

Being the Third after Bissextile, or Leap-Year, and the seventh of American Independence.

CONTAINING,

Beside the Ecliptis, Calendar Months, Ephemeris, the Whole of the Treaty of Alliance between his Most Christian Majesty Louis the 16th, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, and the Thirteen United States of America. A Number of short and entertaining Pieces of Poetry. The Time of the setting of the Interior and Superior Courts in this and the Massachusetts State. An Account of a most extraordinary Prisoner in France in the Reign of Louis 14th. Account of an extraordinary Wild Man, Reads, &c.

By BENJAMIN WEST, A. M. A. A. S.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of WILLIAM READ, Esq; late of Newport, deceased, are desired to bring them in to the Subscriber, and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

JOHN READ, Executor.

Swansey, December 10, 1782.

WANTED, to hire, a convenient House with a Stable, in the Town of Newport. Inquire of the Printer.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

A LIBEL is filed, before me, by Alfred Arnold, Commander of the armed Sloop called the Modesty, for himself and all concerned therein, against the Ship called the Friendship, of the Burthen of about 250 Tons, her Appurtenances and Cargo, late under the Command of a British Prize-Master, which the Libellants say they have lately captured and brought into the Port of Providence, in said State, for Trial and Adjudication.

The Legality of the said Capture will be determined at the Court of Admiralty of said State, to be holden at the State-House in said Providence, on the 18th Day of January, A. D. 1783; at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon; when and where the Owner or Owners, or any Person or Persons concerned therein, may appear and shew Cause, if any they have, why the said Ship her Appurtenances and Cargo, should not be condemned, agreeable to the Prayer of the Libellants: Provided that the Persons interested shall file their Claim before me, Five Days before the aboveſaid Time.

JOHN FOSTER,
Judge of said Court.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

LIBELS are filed before me, by Benjamin Peaſe and Five others; and also by Oliver Read, Commander of the armed Schooner called the General Rochambeau, for themselves and all concerned respectively, against the Sloop Fair American, of the Burthen of about 60 Tons, her Appurtenances and Cargo, late under the Command of a British Prize-Master, which the Libellants say they have lately re-captured and brought into the Harbour of Newport, in said State, for Trial and Adjudication.—And also by the said Oliver, Commander of the said Schooner, for himself and all concerned therein, against the Sloop Rising-Sun, of the Burthen of about 90 Tons, her Appurtenances and Cargo, late under the Command of a British Prize-Master, which the Libellants say they have lately re captured and brought into the Harbour of Newport, in said State, for Trial and Adjudication.

The Legality of the said re captures will be determined at the Court of Admiralty of said State, to be holden at said Newport, on the 14th Day of January, A. D. 1783, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon; when and where the Owner or Owners, or any Person or Persons concerned therein, may appear, and shew Cause, if any they have, why the said re-captured Sloops, their Appurtenances, and Cargoes, or any Part thereof, should not be condemned, agreeable to the Prayers of the Libellants: Provided that the Persons interested shall file their Claim before me, Five Days before the aboveſaid Time.

JOHN FOSTER,
Judge of said Court.

N. B. The Court of Admiralty, which was to have been holden at said Newport, on the 4th Day of January, A. D. 1783, is adjourned to be holden at said Newport, on the 14th Day of January, A. D. 1783, whereof all Persons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN FOSTER,
Judge of said Court.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, (by Adjournment) at East-Greenwich, on the 23d Day of January next,

THE FARM, in South-Kingstown, called the POINT JUDITH FARM, in one or two Hundred Acre Lots, as may best suit the Purchasers, to be laid out so that each Lot may be benefited by the Manure that drives upon the Beaches.

Likewise the Farm in Exeter, called the BOONE FARM, for Specie or the Paper Bills of this State, issued in June, 1780, funded on said Estates.—Interest will be allowed on said Bills from their Date to the Day of Sale—A short Credit will be given on good Security—Deeds of Warranty will be executed by the General Treasurer of said State.

NATHAN MILLER,
WILLIAM RHODES,
THOMAS RUMREILL, } Committee.

December 21st, 1782.

THE Subscriber intending to go to the Island of Jamaica in the ensuing Spring, hereby notifies the Public, that he would dispose of the large valuable House, in which he now lives, pleasantly situated upon the Street leading into the Neck, and upon the cross Street next to King's-street, together with an out Kitchen, Store and Stable. The large double Lot, on which the said Buildings stand, and five House-Lots lying opposite to said House. Any Person may know the Terms by applying to ARCHIMEDES GEORGE.

Newport, Dec. 14, 1782.

All Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of Mr. AARON LOPEZ, deceased, are requested to bring in their Claims: And those indebted unto the said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment.

JOSEPH LOPEZ, Administrator.

N. B. Messrs. MOSES SEIXAS and CONSTANT TABOR, of Newport, Rhode-Island, will receive Accounts against the Estate, and transmit them unto me at Leicester, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for Adjustment; and they are empowered to receive Arrears to the said Estate:

JOSEPH LOPEZ.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 28th of November last, a LAD about 15 Years old, of the mustee Complexion; had with him a Great Coat of Sheep's grey, thick Cap, blue Breeches, thick Shoes and homespun Stockings. Whoever will take up said Lad and convey him to me, or secure him in any one of the States Gaols, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable Charges, paid by

South-Kingstown, Dec. 3, 1782.

All Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of DAVID STAFFORD, of Tiverton, are requested to bring in their Claims: And those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment within three Months from the Date hereof, to

JOSEPH RUSSELL,
ROBERT BRATTLE,
JOSEPH BARKER,

Tiverton, November 21, 1782.

Laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight Capt. Weſt arrived at Boſton in 33 days from London, by whom we have received the following Advices, viz.

HAMBOURG, October 12.

A VERY extraordinary inſtance of fecundity has happened in Lower Auſtria, to the wife of one Langenloir. After being married a very long time, without having any children, on the 10th of September laſt ſhe brought forth four. On the 17th ſhe felt freſh pains, and was brought to-bed of four more. The eight children, which are all boys, have been baptized, and ſeem likely to live; nor does the mother appear to be at all incommoded by this double delivery. *Paris Gazette.*

Konigſberg, Sept. 3. The wife of a merchant in this city exhibits an uncommon example of fecundity. She was brought to-bed of five children, three ſons and two daughters, all likely to do well, and the mother ſuffered no more than is natural to expect in ſuch a labour.

Fountainbleau, Nov. 5. The Sieur d'Ormerſton having ſent to the King a formal reſignation of the place of Comptroller General of the Finances, his Majeſty has beſtowed that office on the Sieur de la Calonne, Intendant of Flanders and Artois, who had the honor of paying his thanks to his Majeſty in this quality on the 4th of this month.

LONDON, October 4.

A letter from Newfoundland ſays, that if the trade is not better regulated, the Americans will run away with the greateſt part of it, particularly to Spain and Portugal, who will ſooner deal with the Americans than with the Engliſh or the French, on account of their ſupplying them with wheat and flour.

From the Dublin Evening Poſt, Sept. 25.

"If we may judge of the future from the paſt reſolves of Provincial Aſſemblies, the meeting of Ballinaſloe will be important to poſterity. The literary elegance and ſpirit breathing in Connaught Conventions are already in high eſteem with the patriots and literati of the times. Dungannon has chalked out the line to be purſued. Ballinaſloe has already ſacredly followed that great original of national ſalvation, and October will convince all Ireland, that unanimous independence will characteriſe the concurring wiſhes of a kingdom determined to be free."

Nov 12. Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, ſeated on the Throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentlemen Uſher of the Black-Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that Definitive Treaties of Peace have been concluded with the Courts of France and Spain, and with the United States of America. Preliminary articles have alſo been ratified with the States General of the United Provinces. I have ordered theſe ſeveral Treaties to be laid before you; and I am happy to add, that all thoſe powers agree with me in my ſincere inclination to keep the calamities of war at a great diſtance.

"The objects which are to be brought under your delibe ation will ſufficiently explain my reaſons for calling you together after ſo ſhort a receſs. Inquiries of the utmoſt importance have been long and diligently purſued, and the fruit o them will be expected. The ſituation of the Eaſt-India Company will require the utmoſt exertions of your wiſdom, to maintain and improve the valuable advantages derived from our India poſſeſſion, and to promote and ſecure the happineſs of the native inhabitants of thoſe provinces.

"The ſeaſon of peace will call upon you for an attention to every thing which can recruit the ſtrength of the nation after ſo long and ſo expenſive a war.

"The ſecurity and increaſe of the revenue, in the manner leaſt burthenſome to my ſubjects, will be amongſt your firſt objects. In many eſſential parts it has ſuffered: dangerous frauds have prevailed, and alarming outrages have been committed. Exertions have not been wanting to repreſs this daring ſpirit, nor pains to inquire into its true cauſes. In any inſtances in which the powers of government may not be equal to its utmoſt care and vigilence, I have no doubt that the wiſdom of my Parliament will provide ſuch remedies as may be found wanting for the accompliſhment of purpoſes, in which the material intereſts of this nation are ſo deeply concerned.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.*

"I have ordered the eſtimates of the expences for the year to be laid before you. From thoſe you will perceive the reduction which I have made in all the eſtabliſhments, which appear to me to be brought as low as prudence will admit; and you will participate with me in the ſatisfaction which I feel in this ſtep towards the relief of my ſubjects. At the end of a war, ſome part of its weight muſt inevitably be borne for a time. I feel for the burdens of my people; But I rely on that fortitude which has hitherto ſupported this nation under many difficulties for their bearing thoſe which the preſent exigencies require, and which are ſo neceſſary for the full ſupport of the national credit.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In many reſpects our ſituation is new, your councils will provide what is called for by that ſituation; and your wiſdom will give permanence to whatever has been found beneficial by the experience of ages. In your deliberations you will preſerve that temper of moderation which the importance of their objects demands, and will I have no doubt, produce; and I am ſure that you are unanimous in your deſire to direct all thoſe deliberations to the honor of my crown, and ſafety of my dominions, and the proſperity of my people."

Nov. 6. Laſt Tueſday there was a numerous meeting of the Revolution Society, at the Paul's Head Cateaton ſtreet, to celebrate in commemoration the anniverſary of King William the Third. The number were about 300 perſons. Sir Watkin Lewes in the Chair, Lord Surrey on his right, and Mr. ADAMS, a member of the American Congreſs, on the left. Many loyal toaſts were drank. The King, the Conſtitution, and the rights of the people. After this, Sir Watkin gave, Unanimity with America and Great-Britain. It was received with the loudeſt plaudits. Sir Watkin ſaid, that a MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS wiſhed to addreſs a few words to the gentlemen preſent.

Mr. ADAMS roſe, and in a very few words expreſſed the deſire which the United Colonies had to coincide in every thing that could advance mutual commerce.

Mr. Adams paid a compliment to the city of London in particular, and expreſſed his hopes that there might be an eternal bond of friendſhip between the two countries.

The commercial negociation now going on with America, is managed ſolely by the American Commiſſioners, with the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Mrs. Hayley's trip to Boſton is expected to take place very ſhortly. This lady, we underſtand, has outſtanding debts there to the amount of more than 20,000 pounds, and has the good ſenſe and ſpirit to be her own attorney.

Nov. 10. If any thing ſhould happen to the King of Pruſſia, who, die when he may, will not leave behind him any thing like a compeer in true glory, a German war will be a very probable conſequence: Dantzick, Pomerania, Sileſia, may each be conſidered as a fermenting principle of great potency.

Nov. 11. Ireland may be conſidered as the grandeſt object which at preſent offers to the politician's eye, throughout all Europe!—An entire revolution effected without the ſmalleſt conſequences uſually attendant on ſuch events, neither ſanguinary nor tumultuous!—A whole nation with the effective unanimity ſeldom ſeen but in ſmall aſſemblages of individuals, all cooperating towards the ſame ends—and with gradual, but firm and well-ſet ſteps, advancing the conſtitution towards every object great in ſucceſs or high in fame!

In reality never was there a buſier period, or one more aparently big with revolution. The truth of this aſſertion will be evident if we only caſt our eyes over the commotions in South, as well as in North-America; the movements of the Ruſſians, the Turks, and Auſtrians; the advanced age of the King of Pruſſia, the unſettled ſtate of Holland, the naval force of France; and, what is of moſt importance of all to an Engliſhman, the preſent ſtate of Ireland.

Nov. 14. In conſequence of the late failure of the Caiſſe de'Eſcomte, a total change of the Miniſtry has taken place in France.

Nov 19. A letter from Berlin ſays, that the King of Pruſſia continues augmenting his army, but on what account is not known. The Engliſh ambaſſador has frequent conferences with his Majeſty, but nothing of the buſineſs between them tranſpires.

A letter from Vienna, Nov. 2. ſays, "An order has been lately given, which does not a little ſurpriſe every body, which is no leſs than a general reinforcement of all the garriſons in the Auſtrian Flanders."

A letter from Breſt ſays, that all the hands are employed there in fitting out a fleet of ſhips, which are to ſail ſoon after Chriſtmas, which, it is reported, are to join the Spaniards, and to aſſiſt them in the bombarding of Algiers.

The reſignation of the Comptroller General of Finance in France, has given a greater alarm to the people intereſted in the funds, than the ſtoppage of the Caiſſe d'Eſcomte, as it is generally underſtood to proceed from the embarraſſed ſituation of the country.

The French Ambaſſador of Berlin has been employed for ſome days paſt in endeavouring to accommodate all differences between that Court and the citizens of Dantzick; this is thought by politicians on the continent, to proceed from an apprehenſion, that in caſe of a continental war, the Houſe of Bourbon might be obliged to take a part, which, in the preſent ſtate of things, the French Miniſtry are very anxious to avoid.

BOSTON, January 5.

The ſhip Revolution, late Capt. Lapell, from Amſterdam, for this port, was caſt away on Plumb Iſland, off Ipſwich Bay, in the laſt ſtorm. Capt. Lapell, died on his paſſage.

There are letters received by the Revolution, that make it certain, that the French navy bills of Exchange have lately been negociated in Amſterdam, at a diſcount of two and a half per cent.

On Monday laſt, at noon, died, the Rev. Dr. SAMUEL COOPER, paſtor of the church in Brattle-ſtreet, in the 59th year of his age.

NEWPORT, January 10.

The Honorable the Houſe of Delegates of the State of Virginia, having on the 4th Ult. taken into Conſideration the Act of the Engliſh King in Council, of the 2d of July laſt, prohibiting the American Veſſels from carrying the Produce of the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands, unanimouſly paſſed the following Reſolution, viz.

"That the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, ought to be empowered to prohibit Britiſh Veſſels from being the Carriers of the growth or Produce of the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands to theſe United States, ſo long as the Reſtriction aforeſaid ſhall be continued on the part of Great-Britain, or to concert any other Mode to be adopted by the States, which ſhall be thought effectual to counteract the Deſigns of Great-Britain, with reſpect to the American Commerce."

The uncommon Quantity of Rain which fell laſt Wedneſday, added to the Snow then on the Ground, occaſioned ſo large a Freſhet, that we hear great Damage has been done in the Country to the Mills, &c.

Laſt Thurſday arrived here from London, the Ship Friendſhip, Capt. Worth, in 75 Days from the Downs—The above Ship was bound to Boſton, but meeting with very tempeſtuous Weather on her Paſſage, put in here to repair her Damage and procure a ſupply of Proviſions.

Capt. Worth, in Lat. 35: 15. Long. 65: 30, ſpoke with the Brigantine Peter, Capt. Waterman, from New-London, out 4 Days, all well.

‡‡‡ *The Weſtern Mail not arrived.*

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Jan.* 10.

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Sloop Nancy, W. Howland,	Philadelphia.
Sloop George, J. Hull,	Ditto.
Sloop Newport Packet, S. Lawton,	Ditto.
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Cato, J. D'Wolf,	South-Carolina.
Sloop Betſy, E. Tobey,	North-Carolina.
Sloop Dolphin, B. Gibbs,	Ditto.
Sloop Swallow, J. Cotton,	Connecticut.

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"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In many reſpects our ſituation is new, your councils will provide what is called for by that ſituation; and your wiſdom will give permanence to whatever has been found beneficial by the experience of ages. In your deliberations you will preſerve that temper of moderation which the importance of their objects demands, and will I have no doubt, produce; and I am ſure that you are unanimous in your deſire to direct all thoſe deliberations to the honor of my crown, and ſafety of my dominions, and the proſperity of my people."

Nov. 6. Laſt Tueſday there was a numerous meeting of the Revolution Society, at the Paul's Head Cateaton ſtreet, to celebrate in commemoration the anniverſary of King William the Third. The number were about 300 perſons. Sir Watkin Lewes in the Chair, Lord Surrey on his right, and Mr. ADAMS, a member of the American Congreſs, on the left. Many loyal toaſts were drank. The King, the Conſtitution, and the rights of the people. After this, Sir Watkin gave, Unanimity with America and Great-Britain. It was received with the loudeſt plaudits. Sir Watkin ſaid, that a MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS wiſhed to addreſs a few words to the gentlemen preſent.

Mr. ADAMS roſe, and in a very few words expreſſed the deſire which the United Colonies had to coincide in every thing that could advance mutual commerce.

Mr. Adams paid a compliment to the city of London in particular, and expreſſed his hopes that there might be an eternal bond of friendſhip between the two countries.

The commercial negociation now going on with America, is managed ſolely by the American Commiſſioners, with the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Mrs. Hayley's trip to Boſton is expected to take place very ſhortly. This lady, we underſtand, has outſtanding debts there to the amount of more than 20,000 pounds, and has the good ſenſe and ſpirit to be her own attorney.

Nov. 10. If any thing ſhould happen to the King of Pruſſia, who, die when he may, will not leave behind him any thing like a compeer in true glory, a German war will be a very probable conſequence: Dantzick, Pomerania, Sileſia, may each be conſidered as a fermenting principle of great potency.

Nov. 11. Ireland may be conſidered as the grandeſt object which at preſent offers to the politician's eye, throughout all Europe!—An entire revolution effected without the ſmalleſt conſequences uſually attendant on ſuch events, neither ſanguinary nor tumultuous!—A whole nation with the effective unanimity ſeldom ſeen but in ſmall aſſemblages of individuals, all cooperating towards the ſame ends—and with gradual, but firm and well-ſet ſteps, advancing the conſtitution towards every object great in ſucceſs or high in fame!

In reality never was there a buſier period, or one more aparently big with revolution. The truth of this aſſertion will be evident if we only caſt our eyes over the commotions in South, as well as in North-America; the movements of the Ruſſians, the Turks, and Auſtrians; the advanced age of the King of Pruſſia, the unſettled ſtate of Holland, the naval force of France; and, what is of moſt importance of all to an Engliſhman, the preſent ſtate of Ireland.

Nov. 14. In conſequence of the late failure of the Caiſſe de'Eſcomte, a total change of the Miniſtry has taken place in France.

Nov. 19. A letter from Berlin ſays, that the King of Pruſſia continues augmenting his army, but on what account is not known. The Engliſh ambaſſador has frequent conferences with his Majeſty, but nothing of the buſineſs between them tranſpires.

A letter from Vienna, Nov. 2. ſays, "An order has been lately given, which does not a little ſurpriſe every body, which is no leſs than a general reinforcement of all the garriſons in the Auſtrian Flanders."

A letter from Breſt ſays, that all the hands are employed there in fitting out a fleet of ſhips, which are to ſail ſoon after Chriſtmas, which, it is reported, are to join the Spaniards, and to aſſiſt them in the bombarding of Algiers.

The reſignation of the Comptroller General of Finance in France, has given a greater alarm to the people intereſted in the funds, than the ſtoppage of the Caiſſe d'Eſcomte, as it is generally underſtood to proceed from the embarraſſed ſituation of the country.

The French Ambaſſador of Berlin has been employed for ſome days paſt in endeavouring to accommodate all differences between that Court and the citizens of Dantzick; this is thought by politicians on the continent, to proceed from an apprehenſion, that in caſe of a continental war, the Houſe of Bourbon might be obliged to take a part, which, in the preſent ſtate of things, the French Miniſtry are very anxious to avoid.

BOSTON, January 5.

The ſhip Revolution, late Capt. Lapell, from Amſterdam, for this port, was caſt away on Plumb Iſland, off Ipſwich Bay, in the laſt ſtorm. Capt. Lapell, died on his paſſage.

There are letters received by the Revolution, that make it certain, that the French navy bills of Exchange have lately been negociated in Amſterdam, at a diſcount of two and a half per cent.

On Monday laſt, at noon, died, the Rev. Dr. SAMUEL COOPER, paſtor of the church in Brattle-ſtreet, in the 59th year of his age.

NEWPORT, January 10.

The Honorable the Houſe of Delegates of the State of Virginia, having on the 4th Ult. taken into Conſideration the Act of the Engliſh King in Council, of the 2d of July laſt, prohibiting the American Veſſels from carrying the Produce of the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands, unanimouſly paſſed the following Reſolution, viz.

"That the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, ought to be empowered to prohibit Britiſh Veſſels from being the Carriers of the growth or Produce of the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands to theſe United States, ſo long as the Reſtriction aforeſaid ſhall be continued on the part of Great-Britain, or to concert any other Mode to be adopted by the States, which ſhall be thought effectual to counteract the Deſigns of Great-Britain, with reſpect to the American Commerce."

The uncommon Quantity of Rain which fell laſt Wedneſday, added to the Snow then on the Ground, occaſioned ſo large a Freſhet, that we hear great Damage has been done in the Country to the Mills, &c.

Laſt Thurſday arrived here from London, the Ship Friendſhip, Capt. Worth, in 75 Days from the Downs—The above Ship was bound to Boſton, but meeting with very tempeſtuous Weather on her Paſſage, put in here to repair her Damage and procure a ſupply of Proviſions.

Capt. Worth, in Lat. 35: 15. Long. 65: 30, ſpoke with the Brigantine Peter, Capt. Waterman, from New-London, out 4 Days, all well.

‡‡‡ *The Weſtern Mail not arrived.*

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Jan.* 10.

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Sloop Nancy, W. Howland,	Philadelphia.
Sloop George, J. Hull,	Ditto.
Sloop Newport Packet, S. Lawton,	Ditto.
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Cato, J. D'Wolf,	South-Carolina.
Sloop Betſy, E. Tobey,	North-Carolina.
Sloop Dolphin, B. Gibbs,	Ditto.
Sloop Swallow, J. Cotton,	Connecticut.

THE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1784. [No. 1162.]

NEWPORT MERCURY

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by HENRY BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"Whene'er our Country calls—Friends, Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure
"up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public Safety." BROOKES's GUSTAVUS VASA.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES *of* PEACE, *between His* BRITANNIC Majeſty *and the* STATES GENERAL *of the* United Provinces. *Signed at* Paris, *the 2d of* September, 1783.

In the Name of the Moſt Holy Trinity.

THE King of Great-Britain, and the States General of the United Provinces, animated with an equal deſire to put an end to the calamities of war, have already authoriſed their reſpective Miniſters Plenipotentiary to ſign mutual declarations for a ſuſpenſion of arms; and being willing to re-eſtabliſh union and good underſtanding between the two nations, as neceſſary for the benefit of humanity in general, as for that of their reſpective dominions and ſubjects, have named for this purpoſe; to wit, on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, the moſt illuſtrious and moſt excellent Lord, George Duke and Earl of Mancheſter, Viſcount Mandeville, Baron of Kimbolton, &c. his Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and on the part of their High Mightineſſes the ſaid States General, the moſt excellent Lords Mathew Leſlevenon de Berkenrode, and Gererd Bratſen, reſpectively their Ambaſſador, and Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries; Who, after having duly communicated their full powers in good form, have agreed upon the following preliminary articles.

ARTICLE I.

As ſoon as the preliminaries ſhall be ſigned and ratified, ſincere and conſtant friendſhip ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed between his Britannic Majeſty, his kingdoms, dominions, and ſubjects, and their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces, their dominions and ſubjects, of what quality or condition ſoever they be, without exception either of places or perſons; ſo that the high contracting parties ſhall give the greateſt attention to the maintaining between themſelves, and their ſaid dominions and ſubjects, this reciprocal friendſhip and intercourſe, without permitting hereafter, on either part, any kind of hoſtilities to be committed, either by ſea or by land, for any cauſe or under any pretence whatſoever: and they ſhall carefully avoid, for the future, every thing which might prejudice the union happily re-eſtabliſhed, endeavouring, on the contrary, to procure reciprocally for each other, on every occaſion, whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, intereſts, and advantage, without giving any aſſiſtance or protection, directly or indirectly, to thoſe who would do any injury to either of the high contracting parties. There ſhall be a general oblivion of every thing which may have been done or committed, before or ſince the commencement of the war which is juſt ended.

ARTICLE II.

With reſpect to the honors of the flag, and the ſalute at ſea, by the ſhips of the Republic towards thoſe of his Britannic Majeſty, the ſame cuſtom ſhall be reſpectively followed, as was practiſed before the commencement of the war which is juſt concluded.

ARTICLE III.

All the priſoners taken on either ſide, as well by land as by ſea, and the hoſtages carried away or given during the war, and to this day, ſhall be reſtored, without ranſom, in ſix weeks at leaſt, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of theſe Preliminary Articles; each power reſpectively diſcharging the advances which ſhall have been made, for the ſubſiſtance and maintenance of their priſoners, by the Sovereign of the country where they ſhall have been detained, according to the receipts, atteſted accounts, and other authentic vouchers, which ſhall be furniſhed on each ſide: and ſureties ſhall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the priſoners may have contracted in the countries where they may have been detained until their entire releaſe. And all ſhips, as well men of war as merchant ſhips, which may have been taken ſince the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the ceſſation of hoſtilities by ſea, ſhall likewiſe be reſtored, *bona fide*, with all their crews and cargoes; and the execution of this article ſhall be proceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this Preliminary Treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

The States General of the United Provinces cede and guaranty, in full right, to his Britannic Majeſty, the town of Negapatnam, with the dependencies thereof; but in conſideration of the importance which the States General of the United Provinces annex to the poſſeſſion of the aforeſaid town, the King of Great-Britain, as a proof of his good will towards the ſaid States, promiſes, notwithſtanding his ceſſion, to receive and treat with them for the reſtitution of the ſaid town, in caſe the States ſhould hereafter have an equivalent to offer him.

ARTICLE V.

The King of Great-Britain ſhall reſtore to the States General of the United Provinces, Trinquemale, as alſo all the other towns, forts, harbours, and ſettlements, which, in the courſe of the preſent war, have been conquered, in any part of the world whatever, by the arms of his Britannic Majeſty, or by thoſe of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and of which he might be in poſſeſſion; the whole in the condition in which they ſhall be found.

ARTICLE VI.

The States General of the United Provinces promiſe and engage not to obſtruct the navigation of the Britiſh ſubjects in the Eaſtern Seas.

ARTICLE VII.

Whereas differences have ariſen between the Engliſh African Company, and the Dutch Weſt-India Company, relative to the navigation on the coaſts of Africa, as alſo on the ſubject of Cape Apollonia; for preventing all cauſe of complaint between the ſubjects of the two nations upon thoſe coaſts, it is agreed that Commiſſaries ſhall be named, on each ſide, to make ſuitable arrangements on theſe points.

ARTICLE VIII.

All the countries and territories which may have been, or which may be conquered in any part of the world whatſoever, by the arms of his Britannic Majeſty, as well as by thoſe of the States General, which are not included in the preſent Treaty, neither under the head of ceſſions, nor under the head of reſtitutions, ſhall be reſtored without difficulty, and without requiring any compenſation.

ARTICLE IX.

As it is neceſſary to appoint a certain period for the reſtitutions and evacuations to be made, it is agreed that the King of Great-Britain ſhall cauſe Trinquemale to be evacuated, as well as all the towns, forts, and territories which have been taken by his arms, and of which he may be in poſſeſſion, excepting what is ceded to his Britannic Majeſty by theſe Articles, at the ſame periods as the reſtitutions and evacuations ſhall be made between Great-Britain and France. The States General ſhall reſtore at the ſame period the towns and territories which their arms may have taken from the Engliſh in the Eaſt-Indies. In conſequence of which, the neceſſary orders ſhall be ſent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal paſſports for the ſhips which ſhall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the Preliminary Articles.

ARTICLE X.

His Britannic Majeſty and their High Mightineſſes the aforeſaid States General, promiſe to obſerve ſincerely, and *bona fide*, all the Articles contained and eſtabliſhed in this preſent Preliminary Treaty, and they will not ſuffer the ſame to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their reſpective ſubjects: and the ſaid high contracting parties guaranty to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the ſtipulations of the preſent Articles.

ARTICLE XI.

The ratifications of the preſent Preliminary Articles, prepared in due and good form, ſhall be exchanged in this City of Paris, between the high contracting parties, in the ſpace of a month or ſooner, if it can be done, reckoning from the day of the ſignature of the preſent articles.

In faith whereof, we the underſigned, their Ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries, have ſigned our hands, in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, to the preſent Preliminary Articles, and have appended our ſeals.

Done at Paris, the ſecond day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.) MANCHESTER.
(L. S.) LESTEVENON VAN BERKENRODE.
(L. S.) BRANTSEN.

BASSETERRE, (St. Chriſtopher's) Nov. 8.

A PROCLAMATION.

CAMILLE CHARLES Chevalier de Freſne, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Auxerrois, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, and Commander in Chief of the Iſlands of St. Chriſtopher and Nevis.

WHEREAS having obſerved a certain article inſerted in the Engliſh Gazette, called the Antigua Chronicle, dated the 31ſt of laſt month, and expreſſed in the following terms,

[*For which Article ſee our laſt under the Antigua Head.*]

AND WHEREAS being abſolutely unacquainted with the motives which have given riſe to an order of that kind, and not being able even to conceive the meaning of it, we think it prudent to take precautions reſpecting the ſaid order, and being notwithſtanding unwilling to exerciſe the ſame rigor, that his Excellency the Governor of Antigua has given us an example of, before we are better informed, we only order,

ART. 1. That all the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty of whatſoever condition or quality they may be, actually reſiding in the Iſlands of St. Chriſtopher and Nevis, who have not taken the oath required by the Capitulations of the ſaid Iſlands when they were taken by the arms of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, do hold themſelves in readineſs to quit the ſaid Iſlands at the firſt order they ſhall receive, and to attend in ſix days after the date of the publication of the preſent proclamation at our Government-Houſe, in order to enter their names and habitations in our Secretary's Office, under pain of diſobedience of his Majeſty's orders.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, December Session, 1783.

An ACT authorising the Manumission of Negroes and the gradual Abolition of Slavery.

WHEREAS all Men are by Nature free, and entitled to Life, Liberty, and the Purſuit of Happineſs, yet the holding Mankind in a State of Slavery and as private Property having been gradually introduced into this State by the unreſtrained Practiſe of Many for Years paſt, until it has obtained to be as a Cuſtom tolerated by Law in Violation of the Rights and Privileges of the Subject: And as Government is inſtituted to promote the Welfare of Mankind and the Security of their Rights, and ought to be adminiſtered for the Attainment of that End.

Be it Enacted by the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations and by the Authority of the ſame it is Enacted, that all Perſons, as well Negroes and Mulattoes, as others who ſhall be born within this State on or after the Firſt Day of January, 1784, ſhall not be deemed or conſidered as Servants for Life or Slaves, and that all Servitude for Life or Slavery of Children, in Conſequence of the Slavery of their Mothers, ſhall be and hereby is utterly taken away, extinguiſhed, and forever aboliſhed.

And whereas it is the Deſire of this Aſſembly, that all ſuch as are freed by this Act, be educated in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, and inſtructed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, as an Encouragment to which it is hereby Enacted, that it ſhall and may be Lawful for the reſpective Town-Councils, and they are hereby required upon Application of thoſe who may hold the Mothers of thoſe who may be freed by this Act, or them who may ſupport and educate ſuch Children, to adjuſt their Accounts, and to bind out thoſe hereby emancipated for a Term ſufficient to repay ſuch Expence as has ariſen for their Inſtruction as aforeſaid, or for Sickneſs, ſo as not exceed the Term of Four Years after they become of Age. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that hereafter it ſhall and may be Lawful for any Perſon by an Inſtrument in writing under his or her Hand and Seal, and duly acknowledges to emancipate and ſet free his or her Slave, who ſhall thereupon be entitled to all the Rights and Privileges as though born of free Parents: Provided nevertheleſs, and be it further Enacted, that all Slaves ſo ſet free who are not in the Judgment of the Town-Council of the Town where they belong of ſound Mind and Body, or being above the Age of Forty-five Years; and alſo all Male Children until they arrive to the Age of Twenty-one Years, and all Females until they arrive to the Age of Eighteen Years, ſhall reſpectively be ſupported and maintained by the Perſons ſo liberating them, or by his, her, or their Eſtate; and upon the Neglect or Refuſal of ſuch Maintenance the Delinquent ſhall be liable for the ſame in like Manner as Parents are by Law liable to ſupport and maintain their poor Children.

And be it further Enacted, that Perſons ſo manumitted, as well as thoſe born of free Parents, ſhall be taxed and ſubjected to the Payment thereof, in the ſame Manner as the other Inhabitants of this State are.

And whereas the General Congreſs of the United States in 1774, Reſolved, "That we will neither import nor purchaſe any Slave imported after the firſt Day of December next, after which Time we will wholly diſcontinue the Slave Trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourſelves nor will we hire our Veſſels nor ſell our Commodities or Manufactures to thoſe who are concerned in it."

And this Aſſembly being ſenſible of the Evils of that Trade, and deſirous that the juſt Sentiments of the ſaid Reſolve ſhould be duly adhered to, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that all Maſters of Veſſels cleared out for the Coaſt of Africa from this State, ſhall give Bond in One Thouſand Pounds Lawful Money, that he will not ſuffer to be taken on board nor tranſported from that Country any of the Inhabitants thereof, and ſell or diſpoſe of them as Slaves, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary in any Wiſe notwithſtanding.

We, of the Committee appointed to conſider of the Petition and Remonſtrance preſented by a Committee of the People called Quakers, having conſidered the Subject Matter thereof, alſo what has been done upon the ſame Subject by ſeveral of the other States beg Leave to Report, that we have unanimouſly agreed to preſent the foregoing Act, to be paſſed by this Aſſembly, as what appears proper to be done in that Matter—All which is ſubmitted to the General Aſſembly by your humble Servants.

THOMAS WELLS,
JOHN SMITH,
JOSEPH NOYES,
BENJAMIN HOWLAND,
ABRAHAM LIPPET,
STEPHEN STEER.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 25th December, 1783, Reſolved, That the foregoing Report be received and refered to the next Seſſion of Aſſembly for further Conſideration, and that in the mean Time the Secretary cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the Newport and Providence News-Papers. A true Copy:

Witneſs,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, December Seſſion, 1783.

WHEREAS it is repreſented unto this Aſſembly, that unjuſt Advantages are frequently taken of the Indians of the Narraganſet Tribe within this State, by inducing them to ſign and execute Notes and Bonds and other Inſtruments for the Payment of Money or Delivery of Articles, whereby they are often involved in the Payment of large Debts which are not *bona fide* due, to prevent which in future,

Be it Enacted by this General Aſſembly and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted, that in every Action already brought, or which ſhall be brought after the Riſing of this Aſſembly for any Note, Bond, or other Inſtrument, given or entered into by any of the ſaid Indians for the Payment of Money or Delivery of Articles, Proof ſhall be made of full and juſt Value having been paid for the ſame before Judgment ſhall be made up by any Court of Law in Favor of the Perſon or Perſons bringing ſuch Action, and for want of ſuch Proof ſuch Action ſhall be diſmiſſed with Coſt.

It is ordered that this Act be publiſhed in the Newport and Providence News-papers.

A true Copy:
Witneſs, HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

*** *The Sale of Part of Mr Lyndon's Eſtate, as adverti ſed in our laſt, is adjourned to Tueſday the 13th inſt. at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes.*

ALL Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, for News-Papers, Adverti ſements, &c. are deſired to diſcharge the ſame up to the beginning of the preſent Year: As the Price of this Paper was then reduced to Nine Shillings, *per Annum, their Accounts will be made out to that Time.*

Juſt imported in the Sloop Newport Packet from Philadelphia, and to be Sold, by

GEORGE GIBBS,

SUPERFINE and common FLOUR—Bar-Iron aſorted.

He has likewiſe for Sale Bohea Tea per Cheſt, Hundred, or Dozen—Cream coloured Ware in Crates—Duck by the Bolt—and Cordage of all Sizes.

The NEWPORT PACKET will ſail for Philadelphia by the 20th of February—For Freight or Paſſage apply to ſaid Gibbs, or to Samuel Lawton, Maſter, on board.

Newport, January 9, 1784.

Topham, Boſs, and Newman,

Have for SALE at their STORE, Near the Point Ferry,

JAIMACA Spirits, New-England Rum—Sugar—Molaſſes—ſuperfine & common Flour—beſt Philadelphia Bar-Iron. Alſo a few Barrels of Tar, &c. at the loweſt Rate for Caſh.

Country Produce will be taken in Part Pay.

Newport, January 9, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Hundred and Eighty-two Acres of Land (old Meaſure) lying in Naſhawinna Iſland, in the Vineyard Sound, it conſiſts of Meadow and Paſture Land, and is a free, open and ſweet Soil, has many Intervals in it very rich and well adapted to Corn; it is well watered, and its Shores abound with great Variety of Fiſh and Fowl. It is ſituated about 16 Miles from the Town of Bedford and about 9 Miles from Ponaganſit, and lays directly in the Way of all coaſting Veſſels paſſing the Sound, and of foreign Veſſels bound in or out of Bedford, many of which frequently Anchor near it to make a Harbour, or to wait the Tide in paſſing Quixes-Hole, of which it forms a Part. Its Situation not only admits of an eaſy and advantageous Sale of its Produce, but affords great Encouragement for a Houſe of Entertainment. Weſt-India Goods, at Caſh Price, will be received in part Payment, or the whole Money waited for on good Security a reaſonable Time. If it ſhould not be ſold before the Firſt of March next, it will be to let from that Time. Any Perſon who inclines to purchaſe or hire it may know the Terms by applying to GEORGE HAZARD, of Newport.

January 9, 1784.

THE Honorable Town-Council of Newport having appointed us the Subſcribers Commiſſioners, and allowed us Six Months to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Mr. OLIVER REED, late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent. We hereby give Notice to all thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them to us, at our reſpective Dwellings; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make Payment within the above Time, to

ROBERT TAYLOR,
WILLIAM DAVIS.

Newport, January 5, 1784.

WHEREAS the Honorable Town-Council, of Tiverton, have allowed Six Months longer to the Creditors of JOHN FISH, late of Tiverton, Cooper, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, to bring in their Claims, and as we the Subſcribers were appointed to receive and examine the ſame, we give Notice to ſaid Creditors to exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof.

LEMUEL TABER,
PELEG SIMMONS, jun.

Tiverton, October 7th, 1783.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD, by George Champlin, William Minturn, and James Robinſon,

BOHEA TEA by the Cheſt—Swediſh Iron in Bars—Ditto round—China—Ruſſia Duck—Light Ditto—and beſt Philadelphia FLOUR.

Newport, December 19, 1783.

TOWN COUNCIL, Newport, January 5, 1784.

ASSIZE of BREAD, for the preſent Month.

SUPERFINE FLOUR, at 27s. 6d. per Cwt.

	lb.	oz.
16 Penny Loaf to weigh	4	14½
8 Penny Ditto,	2	7¼
4 Penny Ditto,	1	3½
Two Copper Biſcuit,	0	6

COMMON FLOUR, at 24s. } Avoirdepoize.

16 Penny Loaf to weigh	5	10
8 Penny Ditto,	2	13
4 Penny Ditto,	1	6½
Two Copper Biſcuit,	0	7

No other but the above Aſſize to be baked.

By Order of Council:
Witneſs,
P. BARKER, jun. Council-Clerk.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, December Seſſion, 1783.

An ACT authoriſing the Manumiſſion of Negroes and the gradual Abolition of Slavery.

WHEREAS all Men are by Nature free, and entitled to Life, Liberty, and the Purſuit of Happineſs, yet the holding Mankind in a State of Slavery and as private Property having been gradually introduced into this State by the unreſtrained Practiſe of Many for Years paſt, until it has obtained to be as a Cuſtom tolerated by Law in Violation of the Rights and Privileges of the Subject: And as Government is inſtituted to promote the Welfare of Mankind and the Security of their Rights, and ought to be adminiſtered for the Attainment of that End.

Be it Enacted by the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations and by the Authority of the ſame it is Enacted, that all Perſons, as well Negroes and Molattoes, as others who ſhall be born within this State on or after the Firſt Day of January, 1784, ſhall not be deemed or conſidered as Servants for Life or Slaves, and that all Servitude for Life or Slavery of Children, in Conſequence of the Slavery of their Mothers, ſhall be and hereby is utterly taken away, extinguiſhed, and forever aboliſhed.

And whereas it is the Deſire of this Aſſembly, that all ſuch as are freed by this Act, be educated in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, and inſtructed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, as an Encouragment to which it is hereby Enacted, that it ſhall and may be Lawful for the reſpective Town-Councils, and they are hereby required upon Application of thoſe who may hold the Mothers of thoſe who may be freed by this Act, or them who may ſupport and educate ſuch Children, to adjuſt their Accounts, and to bind out thoſe hereby emancipated for a Term ſufficient to repay ſuch Expence as has ariſen for their Inſtruction as aforeſaid, or for Sickneſs, ſo as not exceed the Term of Four Years after they become of Age. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that hereafter it ſhall and may be Lawful for any Perſon by an Inſtrument in writing under his or her Hand and Seal, and duly acknowledges to emancipate and ſet free his or her Slave, who ſhall thereupon be entitled to all the Rights and Privileges as though born of free Parents: Provided nevertheleſs, and be it further Enacted, that all Slaves ſo ſet free who are not in the Judgment of the Town-Council of the Town where they belong of ſound Mind and Body, or being above the Age of Forty-five Years; and alſo all Male Children until they arrive to the Age of Twenty-one Years, and all Females until they arrive to the Age of Eighteen Years, ſhall reſpectively be ſupported and maintained by the Perſons ſo liberating them, or by his, her, or their Eſtate; and upon the Neglect or Refuſal of ſuch Maintenance the Delinquent ſhall be liable for the ſame in like Manner as Parents are by Law liable to ſupport and maintain their poor Children.

And be it further Enacted, that Perſons ſo manumitted, as well as thoſe born of free Parents, ſhall be taxed and ſubjected to the Payment thereof, in the ſame Manner as the other Inhabitants of this State are.

And whereas the General Congreſs of the United States in 1774, Reſolved, "That we will neither import nor purchaſe any Slave imported after the firſt Day of December next, after which Time we will wholly diſcontinue the Slave Trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourſelves nor will we hire our Veſſels nor ſell our Commodities or Manufactures to thoſe who are concerned in it."

And this Aſſembly being ſenſible of the Evils of that Trade, and deſirous that the juſt Sentiments of the ſaid Reſolve ſhould be duly adhered to, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that all Maſters of Veſſels cleared out for the Coaſt of Africa from this State, ſhall give Bond in One Thouſand Pounds Lawful Money, that he will not ſuffer to be taken on board nor tranſported from that Country any of the Inhabitants thereof, and ſell or diſpoſe of them as Slaves, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary in any Wiſe notwithſtanding.

We, of the Committee appointed to conſider of the Petition and Remonſtrance preſented by a Committee of the People called Quakers, having conſidered the Subject Matter thereof, alſo what has been done upon the ſame Subject by ſeveral of the other States beg Leave to Report, that we have unanimouſly agreed to preſent the foregoing Act, to be paſſed by this Aſſembly, as what appears proper to be done in that Matter—All which is ſubmitted to the General Aſſembly by your humble Servants.

THOMAS WELLS,
JOHN SMITH,
JOSEPH NOYES,
BENJAMIN HOWLAND,
ABRAHAM LIPPET,
STEPHEN STEER.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 25th December, 1783, Reſolved, That the foregoing Report be received and refered to the next Seſſion of Aſſembly for further Conſideration, and that in the mean Time the Secretary cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the Newport and Providence News-Papers. A true Copy:

Witneſs.
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, December Seſſion, 1783.

WHEREAS it is repreſented unto this Aſſembly, that unjuſt Advantages are frequently taken of the Indians of the Narraganſet Tribe within this State, by inducing them to ſign and execute Notes and Bonds and other Inſtruments for the Payment of Money or Delivery of Articles, whereby they are often involved in the Payment of large Debts which are not *bona fide* due, to prevent which in future,

Be it Enacted by this General Aſſembly and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted, that in every Action already brought, or which ſhall be brought after the Riſing of this Aſſembly for any Note, Bond, or other Inſtrument, given or entered into by any of the ſaid Indians for the Payment of Money or Delivery of Articles, Proof ſhall be made of full and juſt Value having been paid for the ſame before Judgment ſhall be made up by any Court of Law in Favor of the Perſon or Perſons bringing ſuch Action, and for want of ſuch Proof ſuch Action ſhall be diſmiſſed with Coſt.

It is ordered that this Act be publiſhed in the Newport and Providence News-papers.

A true Copy:
Witneſs. HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

*** The Sale of Part of Mr Lyndon's Eſtate, as adverti ſed in our laſt, is adjourned to Tueſday the 13th inſt. at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes.*

ALL Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, for News-Papers, Adverti ſements, &c. are deſired to diſcharge the ſame up to the beginning of the preſent Year: As the Price of this Paper was then reduced to Nine Shillings, *per Annum, their Accounts will be made out to that Time.*

Juſt imported in the Sloop Newport Packet from Philadelphia, and to be Sold, by

GEORGE GIBBS,

SUPERFINE and common FLOUR—Bar-Iron aſorted.

He has likewiſe for Sale Bohea Tea per Cheſt, Hundred, or Dozen—Cream colour-ed Ware in Crates—Duck by the Bolt—and Cordage of all Sizes.

The NEWPORT PACKET will ſail for Philadelphia by the 20th of February—For Freight or Paſſage apply to ſaid Gibbs, or to Samuel Lawton, Maſter, on board.

Newport, January 9, 1784.

Topham, Boſs, and Newman,

Have for SALE at their STORE, Near the Point Ferry,

JAIMACA Spirits, New-England Rum—Sugar—Molaſſes—ſuperfine & common Flour—beſt Philadelphia Bar-Iron. Alſo a few Barrels of Tar, &c. at the loweſt Rate for Caſh.

Country Produce will be taken in Part Pay.

Newport, January 9, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Hundred and Eighty-two Acres of Land (old Meaſure) lying in Naſhawinna Iſland, in the Vineyard Sound, it conſiſts of Meadow and Paſture Land, and is a free, open and ſweet Soil, has many Intervals in it very rich and well adapted to Corn; it is well watered, and its Shores abound with great Variety of Fiſh and Fowl. It is ſituated about 16 Miles from the Town of Bedford and about 9 Miles from Ponaganſit, and lays directly in the Way of all coaſting Veſſels paſſing the Sound, and of foreign Veſſels bound in or out of Bedford, many of which frequently Anchor near it to make a Harbour, or to wait the Tide in paſſing Quixes-Hole, of which it forms a Part. Its Situation not only admits of an eaſy and advantageous Sale of its Produce, but affords great Encouragement for a Houſe of Entertainment. Weſt-India Goods, at Caſh Price, will be received in part Payment, or the whole Money waited for on good Security a reaſonable Time. If it ſhould not be ſold before the Firſt of March next, it will be to let from that Time. Any Perſon who inclines to purchaſe or hire it may know the Terms by applying to GEORGE HAZARD, of Newport.

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ROBERT TAYLOR,
WILLIAM DAVIS.

Newport, January 5, 1784.

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George Champlin, William Minturn, and James Robinſon,

BOHEA TEA by the Cheſt—Swediſh Iron in Bars—Ditto round—China—Ruſſia Duck—Light Ditto—and beſt Philadelphia FLOUR.

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TOWN COUNCIL, Newport, January 5, 1784.

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	lb.	oz.	
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4 Penny Ditto,	1 -	6½	
Two Copper Biſcuit,	0	7	

No other but the above Aſſize to be baked.

By Order of Council:
Witneſs.
P. BARKER, jun. Council-Clerk.

ART. 2. We deſire the Juſtices of Peace and other Public Officers to acquaint themſelves of the ſeveral perſons of the above denomination, reſiding in their reſpective pariſhes; and we make them reſponſible to the King for the execution of the preceding article, reſpecting the entering the names and habitations of the ſaid perſons.

ART. 3. We alſo make reſponſible to the King, all Capitulants of the ſaid Iſlands of St. Chriſtopher and Nevis, who ſhall keep in their houſes any of the ſaid perſons who ſhall not have ſubmitted to the diſpoſition of the firſt article concerning the entering their names and habitations.

ART. 4. We order, that until a contradictory order, no inhabitant of the Iſlands of St. Chriſtopher and Nevis ſhall have authority to embark for any Engliſh colony without a particular permiſſion from us, which ſhall only be obtained upon good reaſons, and that no paſſengers coming from any of the Engliſh Iſlands, ſhall be admitted into the colony, without an expreſs permiſſion from us.

ART. 5. Having no intention to derogate from the agreement by which his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has conſented that the Engliſh veſſels, coming from Europe or the Engliſh iſlands ſhould be admitted into the roads of the iſlands of St. Chriſtopher and Nevis, nor from the orders which his Excellency the Viſcount de DAMAS, Commander in Chief of French windward iſlands has ſent us on that ſubject, permiſſion ſhall be granted to the Captains and crews of the Engliſh merchantmen to land and diſpoſe of their cargoes, provided they conform to the regulations of the police, which is obſerved in the ſaid roads: The preſent proclamation ſhall be publiſhed and fixed up wherever there ſhall be any occaſion

Given at Baſſeterre, in the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, under the ſeal of our arms and counterſign of our Secretary and Interpreter:

DE ERSNE. (L. S.)

By his Excellency the Commandant
FREDIN, Secretary and Interpreter.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.

On Monday laſt his Excellency General Waſhington arrived here from New-York. His Excellency was met at Frankford by his Excellency the Preſident of this State, the Honorable Financier, Generals Sinclair and Hand, the Philadelphia Troop of Horſe, and a number of the Citizens, who had the pleaſure of accompanying him into the city. His arrival was announced by a diſcharge of cannon, the bells were rung, and the people teſtified their ſatisfaction, at once more ſeeing their illuſtrious Chief, by repeated acclamations.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Sept. 4.

"You may inform all thoſe who have had bills of the navy drawn from America, that meaſures have been taken and funds provided for the punctual payment of all ſuch bills as have been regiſtered with the conſent of the bearer. Two gentlemen, whoſe names I do not recollect, lately arrived in this city, found the Treaſurers ready to diſcharge immediately a ſum of about half a million, for amount of ſuch bills, which they had in their hands. Theſe gentlemen were formerly contractors for the French army in America, and had alſo purchaſed many bills to a great diſcount: the whole amount will be paid to them in a very ſhort time."

A number of citizens in the weſtern county have petitioned the Legiſlature of Virginia to reliniquiſh all claims to the territory weſtward of the Alleganny mountains, and to erect a new State in that diſtrict.

The ſhip Three Crowns, Captain Hallinquiſt, from Briſtol, run aſhore in the night of the 27th ult. about four miles eaſt of Little Egg-Harbour, during a violent ſtorm from the eaſt ſouth eaſt. The veſſel ſoon went to pieces; and, by the ſeverity of the weather and difficulty of getting aſhore from the wreck, the chief mate, ten ſeamen and a woman, periſhed; the Captain, Supercargo, and ten ſeamen were ſaved, after ſuffering almoſt every hardſhip incident to ſuch a wretched ſituation.

NEW-YORK, December 15.

We are informed that a gentleman in Tobago, deſcended from the firſt European Governor of that iſland has lately obtained a patent for the culture and ſale of Nutmegs, which he engages to raiſe there equal in quality to thoſe produced in Ceylon.

Dec. 17. Monday arrived his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Packet le Courier de l'Amerique, commanded by Monſ. le Chevalier d'Aboville, from Port l'Orient, in 59 days: The mail was ſent to the Poſt-office in Smith-Street. Monſ. de le Forreſt, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Conſul for the State of Georgia, is one of the many paſſengers arrived in this Packet.

From the French Gazettes brought by the above mail, we have extracted the following particulars.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

MADRID, September 16.

The King in conſideration of the ſervices of Lieut. General Don Matthias de Galvez, rendered to the Crown and nation during the late war, for the defence of the important kingdom of Guatimala, has appointed him to be Vice-Roy and Captain General of New-Spain with the Preſidence of the Royal Audience at Mexico; which he is to enjoy during his Majeſty's pleaſure. Brigadier-General Don Joſeph Marine Cevallos is appointed Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Merida, in Yucatan; and Don Joſeph de Carta and Tenarina, Auditor General of the Havana, has obtained the honors of Miniſter of the Robe of the Royal Audience at Guatimala.

Frankfort, Sept. 18. We learn by letters from Auſtria, that orders have been iſſued in ſeveral parts, for raiſing new levies of troops and a great quantity of tents have lately been embarked on the Danube for Hungary.

Bannat de Temeſwaer, Sept. 3. The Couriers from Conſtantinople are in conſtant and rapid motion but the contents of their deſpatches are not known, yet the preparations for war are continued: ſeveral regiments from Upper Hungary are arrived here, where they will remain until they ſhall be joined by the corps d'Alton and de Caramelli. Magazines are formed at Nauſaz, and Peterwaradin, where the inhabitants have been directed to prepare ſtables for the accommodation of ſeveral ſquadrons of cavalry.

Verſailles, Oct. 8. Their Majeſties on the 6th inſtant, conſented to the marriage of the Marquis de Valady, Enſign in the Guards, with Demoiſelle Vaudreuil.

LONDON, September 20.

Although Miniſtry can prorogue the Parliament of Ireland they cannot prorogue nor adjourn the Volunteers of that country, nor yet controul their deliberations or debates. Ireland is poſting after America, and Miniſters, old and new, as well as our mock-patriots, have all combined to give it full ſcope and uninterrupted career. *Mark the end!*

OCTOBER 2.

Laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight was married, John Harriſon, of Cowick, in Yorkſhire, aged 101, to Ann Hephonſtall, aged 98; the bridemaid was 74, and the bridegroom's man 83. They were attended by the greateſt concourſe of people to and from the church that ever was known upon ſuch an occaſion. The lady he has now taken to be his bride, is the fourth wife within the ſpace of two years and a few months; and what is ſtill more remarkable, the bridegroom was in hopes he ſhould once more be called to that Holy State, by making uſe of the following ſpeech to the clergyman who joined this couple together, viz. "Come, man, 'tis only 3s 6d. I "paid thee laſt, therefore don't advance upon us, "I've been a good cuſtomer, and if thou uſes "us well, I may be a cuſtomer to thee again in "a little time."!

Laſt week a gentleman of the navy was married at Portſmouth to a lady no leſs diſtinguiſhed for her beauty than lately for the number of her matrimonial connections. The happineſs of the honey-moon was ſoon, however, interrupted by the appearance of another lady, who put in a prior claim to the poſſeſſion of the bridegroom. This he could not diſavow; but as Portſmouth was never yet known to diſcourage the liberal ſwing our honeſt tars take in the gang-way to Hymen, though their humour ſhould even extend to the latitude of a Sultan, nothing more than ſimply a ſeparation of the parties took place. But to conſole herſelf under the misfortune, the very day after, the widowed bride paid another viſit to the connubial ſhrine with a new love; ſince which it has been diſcovered that this accompliſhed fair one has been married (though no more than 22) to no leſs than ten different huſbands, beſides thoſe now mentioned. And what not a little contributes to the ſingularity of this fact is, that the twelve huſbands are *married* to no fewer than *ninety* wives collectively!!

Oct. 21. It is by no means an improbable conjecture that in the proceſs of time, and that not very diſtant, the new Colony of Nova-Scotia will be grown to ſuch magnitude and force, as with the prejudices which they will entertain, to be a very unpleaſant neighbour to the United States, who now, "in their hour of inſolence" have doomed them to that unhoſpitable ſhore. May we not ſtretch our forecaſt to a period not very remote, and ſee in this large province a numerous and hardy race, inured to toil by the neceſſaries of their climate, accuſtomed to the ſea from their occupation, and rendered opulent by their induſtry, direct their ambition againſt the States of America, which they will be taught to conſider as the land of their forefathers, and, armed with all the indignation of their anceſtors, aſſert their claim to the more hoſpitable ſhores to the South? What ſays Dean Tucker to this ſpeculation?

James Burges alias Oatley, a loyal Refugee from America, was hanged yeſterday at Tyburn, for houſe breaking.

NEW-YORK,

Dec. 23. The Parliament of Great-Britain, which was to meet the 16th of October, was prorogued to the 11th of November.

A late letter from London ſays, "The ladies have aboliſhed hoops, powder, and pomatum, and aſſumed their primitive neatneſs. They now wear looſe gowns, with black velvet or gold girdles, and collars having ſome motto on them."

We felicitate our countrymen on the arrival of ſeventeen families from Nova-Scotia, laſt Sunday. Many more may be hourly expected, as the pacific diſpoſition of the whigs entirely coincides with their ſentiments.

SPRINGFIELD, December 16.

The people in the weſtern part of this ſtate, who ſtile themſelves ſhaking Quakers, and who ſuppoſe that they and they only have diſcovered the true mode of worſhip, have of late, it is ſaid, utterly diſclaimed the uſe of any kind of garment when engaged in their religious exerciſes; preſenting themſelves, unpolluted by the vain and unchriſtian articles of dreſs, and performing all their dancing, turnings, jumpings, tumblings, twiſtings and wrigglings, in that condition.

NEW-HAVEN, December 16.

By a veſſel juſt arrived from the Weſt-Indies, we have certain intelligence that the Engliſh merchants are obtaining foreign papers in a clandeſtine manner, in order to carry on a trade with us, (which they are conſcious would be extremely improper to do under their own colours, while their ports are ſhut againſt our veſſels;) particularly a ſnow and a brig belonging to Antigua, have procured a ſet of French papers at St. Kitts, and are deſtined to ſome part of this continent. If we were to trade with any nation upon any other terms but that of reciprocal privileges (and ſuch as are manifeſtly detrimental to us) certainly Great-Britain is not the nation ſuch a preference belongs to.

BOSTON, December 29.

Monday laſt, at the Supreme Judicial Court, now ſitting here, came on the trial of Caſſamo Garcelli and Bartholomeu Martell, for the murder of John Johnſon, in this town, as lately mentioned in the papers; when, after a trial which laſted till Wedneſday morning, the jury brought in their verdict, that Garcelli was guilty, but acquitted Martell: and laſt Friday ſentence of Death was pronounced againſt Caſſamo Garcelli.

At the ſame Court one Morris was arraigned, for ſtealing, he plead guilty, and was ſentenced to be ſold for twenty years, to pay coſts, &c.

NEWPORT, January 3.

On Saturday laſt the Honorable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State adjourned to the 4th Monday in February next, then to meet in the Town of Providence.

From the FREEMAN's JOURNAL.

VERSES occasioned by General WASHINGTON's arrival in the city of Philadelphia, on his way to his seat in Virginia.

THE great unequal conflict past,
The Briton baniſh'd from our ſhore,
Peace, heaven deſcended, comes at laſt,
And hoſtile nations rage no more;
From fields of death the weary ſwain
Returns to rural toils again.

In every vale ſhe ſmiles ſerene,
Freedom's bright ſtars more radient riſe,
New charms ſhe adds to every ſcene,
Her brighter ſun illumes our ſkies;
Remoteſt realms, admiring, ſtand,
And hail the Hero of our land.

He comes!—the Genius of theſe lands,
Fame's thouſand tongues his worth confeſs,
Who conquer'd with his ſuffering bands,
And grew immortal by diſtreſs:
Thus calms ſucceed the ſtormy blaſt,
And virtue is repaid at laſt.

O Waſhington!—thrice glorious name,
What due reward can man decree—
Empires are far below thy aim,
And ſcepters have no charms for thee;
Virtue alone has thy regard,
And ſhe muſt be thy great reward.

Encircled by extorted power
Monarchs muſt envy thy *retreat*,
Who caſt, in ſome ill fated hour,
Their country's freedom at their feet:
'Twas thine to act a nobler part—
For injur'd Freedom had thy heart.

For ravag'd realms and conquer'd ſeas,
Rome gave the great imperial prize,
And, ſwell'd with pride, for feats like theſe
Tranſfer'd her heroes to the ſkies—
A brighter ſcene your deeds diſplay,
You gain theſe heights a different way.

When faction rear'd her ſhaky head
And join'd with tyrants to deſtroy,
Wher'er you march'd the monſter fled,
Timorous her arrows to employ.
Hoſts catch'd from you a bolder flame
And deſpots tremble at your name.

Now hurrying from the buſy ſcene—
Where thy Potowmac's waters flow,
Mayſt thou enjoy the rural reign,
And every earthly bleſſing know:
So HE* who Rome's proud legions ſway'd
Return'd and ſought his native ſhade.

Not leſs in wiſdom than in war,
Freedom ſhall ſtill employ your mind,
Slavery ſhall vaniſh, wide and far,
Till not a trace is left behind;
Reflection in thy rural ſhade,
Shall ſtill be buſy for our aid.

So when the bright, all-cheering ſun,
From our contracted view retires,
Tho' fools may think his race is run,
On other worlds he lights his fires,
Cold climes benea h his influence glow,
And frozen rivers learn to flow.

For ſtates redeem'd, our weſtern reign
Reſtor'd by thee to milder ſway,
'Thy conſcious glory ſhall remain'
When this great globe is ſwept away,
And all is loſt that pride admires,
And all the pageant ſcene expires.

O ſay, thou great exalted name!
What muſe can boaſt of equal lays,
Thy worth diſdains all vulgar fame,
Tranſcends the nobleſt poet's praiſe,
Art ſoars unequal to the flight,
And genius ſickens at the light.

Tho' thou muſt meet the general doom,
While gratitude in man is found
Honour ſhall guard thy future tomb.
And laurels deck that hallow'd ground:
Late times ſhall ſee, and own in you,
The Patriot and the Statesman too.

* *Cincinnatus.*

TO BE SOLD, BY
MASON & MALBONE,
A Quantity of the beſt Engliſh
CORDAGE, of different Sizes,
Newport, December 27, 1783.

WANTED,
FOUR THOUSAND Weight of good CHEESE, from 12 to 20lb. each—400 Buſhels of good white and yellow ruſſ-ſkin Potatoes—25 Barrels of good ſound, ſweet Cyder, in new Barrels—alſo a Quantity of Ocum—For which a generous Price will be given, and good Pay made, by
JACOB ISAACKS.
Newport, January 3, 1784.

SNUFF.
EXCELLENT Snuff to be ſold, at Two Shillings and Five-pence per lb. per Dozen or Half Dozen, by
CHARLES DUNBAR,
At his Shop the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Thames-ſtreet.
Alſo Weſt-India and other Goods cheap for Caſh, and a very good Aſſortment of Crockery Ware.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,
A Farm containing about 320 Acres of good Land, lying upon a public Road in the Town of Exeter, about ſeven Miles from Updike's Newtown, and about eight Miles from Franklin's Ferry, which Farm is well wooded and watered, and proportioned with Meadow, Paſture and Plow-land, and has thereon a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Crib, with a large and good young Orchard. Whoever inclines to purchaſe ſaid Farm, may know the Conditions by applying to William Hammand, of Newport, or William Hammand, Eſq; of North Kingſtown. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.
December 1, 1783.

JUST IMPORTED FROM LONDON,
And to be SOLD, by
Iſaac Senter,
At his Shop on the South Side of the Parade, a freſh Aſſortment of moſt of the DRUGS and CHEMICAL Preparations now in Uſe, which he will diſpoſe of at as low an Advance as can be purchaſed in Boſton of equal Quality, among which are the following:

ALOES,
Annifeed,
Antimony,
Ballam Capivi,
Canadian,
Tolu,
Peru,
Sulphur,
Traumatic,
Commendatoris,
Borax,
Flowers Chamomile,
Camphor,
Cream Tartar,
Gums of moſt Kinds,
Jallap
Jeſuits Bark,
Ipecacuana,
Liquorice,
Manna,
Opium,
Quickſilver,
Lunar Cauſtic and common Ditto,
Hoffman's anodyne mineral Liquor,
Spirit of Sea Salt,
Pearl Barley,
Sago,
Salt-Petre,
Senna,
Purging Salts of various Kinds,
Ruſſian and India Rhubarb,
Calomel and other mercurial Preparations,
Flower, roll and crude Sulphur,
Spermaceti,
Eſſence of Burgamot and Peppermint,
Magneſia,
Oil of Lavender,
Almonds,
Cloves,
Juniper,
Cinnamon,
Vitriol, &c.
Nutmegs,
Black Pepper
Sponge,
Spaniſh Flies,
Iſinglaſs,
Muſk.

ALSO,
Turlington's Balſam
Anderſon's Pills,
Excellent Court Plaſter,
Hat Caſe or Oil Cloth, with a few Sets of Lancets, and an Aſſortment of Phials, Gallipots, Corks, &c. &c.

Newport, December 10, 1783.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Nathan Bebee,
At his Shop next Door Weſt of the Bri Market, *exceeding cheap for Caſh*, the followi Articles:

CORDUROYS,
Sattinets,
Callimancoes,
Tammies,
Shalloons,
Iriſh Linens,
Dowlas,
Calicoes,
Black and white trimming gauzes,
Black and white millinet,
Silk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs,
Apron and ſhirting checks,
Buckrams, twiſts, and ſewing ſilks,
Crewels,
Ribbands, tapes, and binding,
Complete ſets of houſe bruſhes,
Sieve bottoms,
Writing paper,
Slates and pencils,
Beſt Britiſh ink-powder, and ink-cake,
Dutch quills,
Braſs, leather, and paper ink-pots,
Waters, and ſealing wax,
Beaver hats,
Engliſh ſoles and top-pieces,
Ivory and horn combs,
Coloured and Scots thread,
Likewiſe,
Shovels and tongs,
Shovel pans,
Bellows,
Candleſticks,
Poliſh'd ſteel ſnuffers,
Warming pans,
Frying pans,
Metal tea pots of different ſizes,
Thumb-latches,
Iron ſcoop ſhovels,
Braſs nob locks,
Double and ſingle ſpring cheſt-locks,
Large and ſmall padlocks,
Table knives and forks,
Curteau & pen-knives,
Shears and ſciſſars,
Cork-ſcrews,
Shoe knives,
Hammers and pincers,
Nippers,
Awl-blades,
Awl-hafts,
Tacks,
Raſps and files,
Cheſt hinges,
H and HL hinges,
Table joints,
Two feet rules,
Spike and other gimle
20d, 10d, 4d, and nails,
German, Engliſh, a Swediſh ſteel,
White metal and bra ſteel top thimbles,
Plated ſhoe and ka buckles,
Small croſs-cut and hand-ſaws,
Looking glaſſes,
A very good aſſortme of glaſs, Liverpoo and Nottingham ware,
Pewter and tin ware,
Large bibles,
Teſtaments,
Spelling-books,
Young man's beſt companion,
Daily aſſiſtants,
Childrens books,
Almanacks for 1784

Alſo,
Molaſſes,
Loaf and brown ſuga
Souchong and boh tea, Coffee,
Chocolate, Pepper,
Flour, Rice,
Indigo,
Starch,
Powder, ſhot, and flints,
Raiſins, currants, an figs,
Mace, cloves, nutmeg cinnamon, and all ſpice,
Spaniſh brown,
Copperas,
Allum,
Brimſtone,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Excellent ſnuff at 2/ per lb. by the doz.
Womens' ſattinet an callimanco ſhoes, made in this town very neat; and ſun dry other articles, which are not men tioned.

The ſmalleſt favours will be gratefully ac knowledged.

JUST IMPORTED, BY
Chriſt. Champlin,
And to be SOLD at his STORE,
BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt, c the beſt Quality—Swediſh Iron in Ba aſſorted—Ruſſia Duck—Oznabrigs—Tick lenburg—China Cups and Saucers—Ru ſian Hemp—Junk of the beſt Kind—and few Hogſheads of Molaſſes, fit for Retai ing.
Newport, December 24, 1783.

A FEW Puncheons of excel lent Jamaica SPIRIT to be ſold. Inquire at Maſo & Malbone's Store.
Newport, December 12, 1783.

From the FREEMAN's JOURNAL.

VERSES occasioned by General WASHINGTON's arrival in the city of Philadelphia, on his way to his seat in Virginia.

THE great unequal conflict past,
The Briton banish'd from our shore,
Peace, heaven descended, comes at last,
And hostile nations rage no more;
From fields of death the weary swain
Returns to rural toils again.

In every vale she smiles serene,
Freedom's bright stars more radient rise,
New charms she adds to every scene,
Her brighter sun illumes our skies;
Remotest realms, admiring, stand,
And hail the Hero of our land.

He comes!—the Genius of these lands,
Fame's thousand tongues his worth confess,
Who conquer'd with his suffering bands,
And grew immortal by distress:
Thus calms succeed the stormy blast,
And virtue is repaid at last.

O Washington!—thrice glorious name,
What due reward can man decree—
Empires are far below thy aim,
And sceptres have no charms for thee;
Virtue alone has thy regard,
And she must be thy great reward.

Encircled by extorted power
Monarchs must envy thy *retreat*,
Who cast, in some ill fated hour,
Their country's freedom at their feet:
'Twas thine to act a nobler part—
For injur'd Freedom had thy heart.

For ravag'd realms and conquer'd seas,
Rome gave the great imperial prize,
And, swell'd with pride, for feats like these
Transfer'd her heroes to the skies—
A brighter scene your deeds display,
You gain these heights a different way.

When faction rear'd her shaky head
And join'd with tyrants to destroy,
Whe'er you march'd the monster fled,
Timorous her arrows to employ.
Hosts catch'd from you a bolder flame
And despots tremble at your name.

Now hurrying from the busy scene—
Where thy Potowmac's waters flow,
Mayst thou enjoy the rural reign,
And every earthly blessing know:
So HE* who Rome's proud legions sway'd
Return'd and sought his native shade.

Not less in wisdom than in war,
Freedom shall still employ your mind,
Slavery shall vanish, wide and far,
Till not a trace is left behind;
Reflection in thy rural shade,
Shall still be busy for our aid.

So when the bright, all-cheering sun,
From our contracted view retires,
Tho' fools may think his race is run,
On other worlds he lights his fires,
Cold climes beneath his influence glow,
And frozen rivers learn to flow.

For states redeem'd, our western reign
Restor'd by thee to milder sway,
Thy conscious glory shall remain
When this great globe is swept away,
And all is lost that pride admires,
And all the pageant scene expires.

O say, thou great exalted name!
What muse can boast of equal lays,
Thy worth disdains all vulgar fame,
Transcends the noblest poet's praise,
Art soars unequal to the flight,
And genius sickens at the light.

Tho' thou must meet the general doom,
While gratitude in man is found
Honour shall guard thy future tomb.
And laurels deck that hallow'd ground:
Late times shall see, and own in you,
The Patriot and the Statesman too.

* *Cincinnatus.*

TO BE SOLD, BY
MASON & MALBONE,
A Quantity of the best English
CORDAGE, of different Sizes.
Newport, December 27, 1783.

WANTED,
FOUR THOUSAND Weight of good CHEESE, from 12 to 20lb. each—400 Bushels of good white and yellow ruffskin Potatoes—25 Barrels of good sound, sweet Cyder, in new Barrels—also a Quantity of Ocum—For which a generous Price will be given, and good Pay made, by
JACOB ISAACKS.
Newport, January 3, 1784.

SNUFF.
EXCELLENT Snuff to be sold, at Two Shillings and Five-pence per lb. per Dozen or Half Dozen, by
CHARLES DUNBAR,
At his Shop the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Thames-street.
Also West-India and other Goods cheap for Cash, and a very good Assortment of Crockery Ware.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,
A Farm containing about 320 Acres of good Land, lying upon a public Road in the Town of Exeter, about seven Miles from Updike's Newtown, and about eight Miles from Franklin's Ferry, which Farm is well wooded and watered, and proportioned with Meadow, Pasture and Plowland, and has thereon a good Dwelling-House, Barn, and Crib, with a large and good young Orchard. Whoever inclines to purchase said Farm, may know the Conditions by applying to William Hammand, of Newport, or William Hammand, Esq; of North Kingstown. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.
December 1, 1783.

JUST IMPORTED FROM LONDON,
And to be SOLD, by
Isaac Senter,
At his Shop on the South Side of the Parade, a fresh Assortment of most of the DRUGS and CHEMICAL Preparations now in Use, which he will dispose of at as low an Advance as can be purchased in Boston of equal Quality, among which are the following:

ALOES,
Aniseed,
Antimony,
Ballam Capivi,
Canadian,
Tolu,
Peru,
Sulphur,
Traumatic,
Commendatoris,
Borax,
Flowers Chamomile,
Camphor,
Cream Tartar,
Gums of most Kinds,
Jallap,
Jesuits Bark,
Ipecacuana,
Liquorice,
Manna,
Opium,
Quicksilver,
Lunar Caustic and common Ditto,
Hoffman's anodyne mineral Liquor,
Spirit of Sea Salt,
Pearl Barley,
Sago,
Salt-Petre,
Senna,
Purging Salts of various Kinds,
Russian and India Rhubarb,
Calomel and other mercurial Preparations,
Flower, roll and crude Sulphur,
Spermaceti,
Essence of Burgamot and Peppermint,
Magnesia,
Oil of Lavender,
Almonds,
Cloves,
Juniper,
Cinnamon,
Vitriol, &c.
Nutmegs,
Black Pepper
Sponge,
Spanish Flies,
Isinglass,
Musk.

ALSO,
Turlington's Ballam
Anderson's Pills,
Excellent Court Plaster,
Hat Case or Oil Cloth, with a few Sets of Lancets, and an Assortment of Phials, Gallipots, Corks, &c. &c.
Newport, December 10, 1783.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Nathan Bebee,
At his Shop next Door West of the Brick Market, *exceeding cheap for Cash*, the following Articles:

CORDUROYS,
Sattinets,
Callimancoes,
Tammiss,
Shalloons,
Irish Linens,
Dowlas,
Calicoes,
Black and white trimming gauzes,
Black and white millinet,
Silk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs,
Apron and shirting checks,
Buckrams, twists, and sewing silks,
Crewels,
Ribbands, tapes, and binding,
Complete sets of house brushes,
Sieve bottoms,
Writing paper,
Slates and pencils,
Best British ink-powder, and ink-cake,
Dutch quills,
Brass, leather, and paper ink-pots,
Wafers, and sealing wax,
Beaver hats,
English soles and toppieces,
Ivory and horn combs,
Coloured and Scots thread,
Likewise,
Shovels and tongs,
Shovel pans,
Bellows,
Candlesticks,
Polish'd steel snuffers,
Warming pans,
Frying pans,
Metal tea pots of different sizes,
Thumb-latches,
Iron scoop shovels,
Brass nob locks,
Double and single spring chest-locks,
Large and small padlocks,
Table knives and forks,
Cutteau & pen-knives,
Shears and scissars,
Cork-screws,
Shoe knives,
Hammers and pincers,
Nippers,
Awl-blades,
Awl-hafts,
Tacks,
Rasps and files,
Chest hinges,
H and HL hinges,
Table joints,
Two feet rules,
Spike and other gimlets,
20d, 10d, 4d, and 3d nails,
German, English, and Swedish steel,
White metal and brass, steel top thimbles,
Plated shoe and knee buckles,
Small cross-cut and hand-saws,
Looking glasses,
A very good assortment of glass, Liverpool, and Nottingham ware,
Pewter and tin ware,
Large bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling-books,
Young man's best companion,
Daily assistants,
Childrens books,
Almanacks for 1784,
Also,
Molasses,
Loaf and brown sugar,
Souchong and bohea tea, Coffee,
Chocolate, Pepper,
Flour, Rice,
Indigo,
Starch,
Powder, shot, and flints,
Raisins, currants, and figs,
Mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, and all-spice,
Spanish brown,
Copperas,
Allum,
Brimstone,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Excellent snuff at 2/5 per lb. by the doz.
Womens' sattinet and callimanco shoes, made in this town, very neat; and sundry other articles, which are not mentioned.

The smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

JUST IMPORTED, BY
Christ. Champlin,
And to be SOLD at his STORE,
BOHEA TEA, by the Chest, of the best Quality—Swedish Iron in Bars assorted—Russia Duck—Oznabrigs—Ticklenburg—China Cups and Saucers—Russian Hemp—Junk of the best Kind—and a few Hogsheads of Molasses, fit for Retailing.
Newport, December 24, 1783.

A FEW Puncheons of excellent Jamaica SPIRITS to be sold. Inquire at Mason & Malbone's Store.
Newport, December 12, 1783.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Officers of the Cincinnati for this State, viz. Major-General Greene, Preſident. Major-General Varnum, Vice-Preſident. Colonel Henry Shearburne, Secretary. Lieut. Col. Commandant Jeremiah Olney, Treaſurer. Major John Dexter, Aſſiſtant-Treaſurer.

The following ADDRESSES were preſented to the Honorable Major-General GREENE during his late Viſit to East-Greenwich.

State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, December Seſſion, A. D. 1783.

SIR,

THE Governor and Company in General Aſſembly convened preſent to you their ſincereſt Congratulations upon your happy Return to this, your native State. When they appointed you to the moſt honorable Office in the Service of your Country, they anticipated the great Events which have more than juſtified their Expectations. Your military Conduct and Atchievements, ſo brilliant through the whole Revolution, have excited an unabating Affection in the Breaſts of all thoſe who are friendly to the Rights of Mankind. The Citizens of this State in particular will hold you dear while the Tribute of Praiſe is rendered only to the Claims of Virtue. May the ſame Divine Beneficence, which has ſecured to this State the Bleſſings of Peace and Independence, continue to you every Felicity that worthy Actions eſtimated by Gratitude and Affection deſerves.

We are, Sir, with every Sentiment of Friendſhip and Eſteem, your very obedient and moſt humble Servants,

W. GREENE, Governor,
WILLIAM BRADFORD, Speaker.

To which the General returned the following

ANSWER.

To the Governor and Company in General Aſſembly.

GENTLEMEN,

MY Boſom is warm with Gratitude from your kind and affectionate Addreſs—As it has ever been my Pride to deſerve your good Opinion, ſo it is my higheſt Gratification to meet your Approbation. I feel myſelf wedded to the Intereſt and Happineſs of this State from the earlieſt Attachments, and it will ever give me the moſt pleaſing Satisfaction to promote its intereſt and Welfare. Permit me to return you my moſt reſpectful Acknowledgments for the Honor you have done me, and for the Intereſt you take in my preſent and future Happineſs.

I have the Honor to be, Gentlemen,
With all poſſible Reſpect,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
N. GREENE.

The ADDRESS of the Town of East-Greenwich, to the Honorable Major-General GREENE.

SIR,

THE Citizens of the Town of East-Greenwich meet you at the happy Moment of your Return from the Field of Glory with all the Joy that affectionate Hearts can feel, and with more Satisfaction than their Language can expreſs—They recount, with the greateſt Felicity, the pleaſing Hours in which many of them with you firſt eſſayed the military Science, guided only by the Love of Liberty. They then expected the important Events which have ſince reſcued this Country from the Oppreſſions of Great-Britain, and they now feel their Happineſs increaſed that in obtaining the ineſtimable Object of their Wiſhes you have invariably deſerved the ſublime Character which Time itſelf muſt leave unſullied. We are anxious, Sir, to be conſidered in the Number of your warmeſt Friends, and cannot be more happy than in your future Proſperity.

East-Greenwich, 26th Dec. 1783.

To which the General was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

WAS my Heart of a colder make, or my Affections leſs intereſted, your kind and pleaſing Addreſs could not fail to kindle them into Life. I embrace with lively Emotions your generous Welcome, and rejoice with you in our common Triumph. If my Conduct in the Progreſs of this War has any Claim to Approbation, your ſteady Patriotiſm merits the higheſt Applauſe. A Recollection of our infant Eſſays in the Science of War affords a double Satisfaction, that the Conduct of each has been ſuch, as to continue an unabating Affection and growing Eſteem; connected with the Place and People from early Youth. I wiſh their Happineſs as my own, nor can I expreſs what I feel, or how ſenſible I am of the Honor done me. I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient
Humble Servant,
N. GREENE.

The ADDRESS of the Town of COVENTRY to General GREENE.

Coventry, 22d December, 1783.

SIR,

WHILST the Commendations ſo juſtly merited from the very eſſential Services you have, during the glorious Struggle for Liberty and Independence, rendered your Country, are reſounding from State to State, we the Inhabitants of the Town which you formerly honored with your Reſidence, wiſh to participate in the general Joy, and congratulate you on the happy Reſtoration of Peace with its attendant Bleſſings, in the eſtabliſhing of which, on ſo permanent a Baſis, we are ſincerely happy your military Character has ſhown ſo conſpicuous.

While, Sir, we take a retroſpective View of the important Conteſt, to the happy Termination of which you have ſo eminently contributed, we can but admire the ſteady Patriotiſm, enterpriſing Spirit, and moſt undaunted Bravery, which has been exhibited by you in every Viciſſitude of the War, and expreſs our Satisfaction that you have returned to the happy Soil which gave you Birth crowned with Honor and Glory. As you have now exchanged the Toils of a military Life for the Enjoyment of domeſtic Felicity, we moſt cordially wiſh that your well earn'd Renown may be as perpetual as your Services have been uſeful to the United States, that uninterrmitted Pleaſures may ever await you through the variegated Scenes of Life, and finally, that you may receive the Rewards appropriated to the virtuous in the bliſsful Regions of FUTURITY.

The GENERAL's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE polite Compliments and flattering Sentiments of the patriotic Inhabitants of Coventry cannot fail to make the moſt pleaſing Impreſſion on a Mind which recollects its former Connections and early Attachments with ſingular Satisfaction.

In reviewing this wonderful Revolution nothing gives me more Pleaſure than to find the People at the Cloſe in the full Enjoyment of thoſe Bleſſings which they had in Contemplation at the Beginning. Nor will any Thing add more to my Happineſs than to have the Advantages rendered as laſting as they are diffuſive.

Your generous Wiſh for my preſent and future Felicity Claim the Acknowledgments of a grateful Mind, which I wiſh could be as powerfully expreſſed as felt.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient
Humble Servant.
N. GREENE.

We hear that laſt Monday Evening, at the Hall in East-Greenwich, a very ſplendid Ball was given by General Varnum, in Conſequence of the Arrival of the Hon. Major-General Greene at that Place.

Laſt Saturday Night Miſs HANNAH WARD, Daughte of the late Governor Richard Ward, died of the Small-Pox, in the 60th Year of her Age.

Laſt Sunday Morning departed this Life Mr. GEORGE G. CHAMPLIN, (Son of Col. JABEZ CHAMPLIN of this Town) in the 31ſt Year of his Age, after a tedious Illneſs which he bore with a Chriſtian Fortitude. This Gentleman's Character needs no Eulogies as there are Numbers to bear Teſtimony for him; but it would be Ingratitude to let him paſs unnoticed to his Grave. Equity mark'd every Part of his Conduct, Sincerity and Humanity diſtinguiſhed him in every Change and Circumſtance in Life—Affliction made every good Man his Friend, and Calamity in him even found an Advocate—In ſhort, the Death of this amiable Man is not only a Loſs to his Parents, by whom he was much beloved, but to the Community in general. On Thurſday his Remains were decently interr'd and attended by the Hon. Society of Free Maſons, of which he was a Member.—The Inclemency of the Weather prevented an Oration being deliver'd at the Grave ſuitable to the Solemn Occaſion."

Laſt Night arrived here the Sloop Nancy, Capt. Howland, from Philadelphia.

MARRIED—Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, of Jameſtown, to Miſs NANCY SCOTT, only Daughter of Capt. GEORGE SCOTT, of this Town.

*** *The Price of this Paper is reduced to Nine Shillings per Annum.*

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Jan. 3.*

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	New-York.
Sloop Dolphin, D. Gardner,	Hiſpaniola.
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Defiance, B. Read,	Weſt-Indies.
Sloop Polly, S. Godfrey,	New-York.
Frig. Samuel & Margaret R. Sim,	Barbadoes.
Sloop Succeſs, J. Sheffield,	Connecticut.

THE Members of the FELLOWSHIP CLUB are requeſted to meet, at the Houſe of Mr. JOHN LAWTON, Innholder, in Newport, next Tueſday, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. in order to tranſact ſuch Buſineſs as may be laid before them

THOMAS RUMREILL, Secretary.

Newport, January 3, 1784.

WANTED,

FOUR THOUSAND Weight of good CHEESE, from 12 to 20lb. each—400 Buſhels of good white and yellow ruſſ-ſkin Potatoes—25 Barrels of good ſound, ſweet Cyder, in new Barrels—alſo a Quantity of Ocum—For which a generous Price will be given, and good Pay made, by

JACOB ISAACKS.

Newport, January 3, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED FROM LONDON, And to be SOLD, by

Iſaac Senter,

At his Shop on the South Side of the Parade, a freſh Aſſortment of moſt of the DRUGS and CHEMICAL Preparations now in Uſe, which he will diſpoſe of at as low an Advance as can be purchaſed in Boſton of equal Quality, among which are the following:

ALOES,
Anniſeed,
Antimony,
Balſam Capivi,
Canadian,
Tolu,
Peru,
Sulphur,
Traumatic,
Commendatoris,
Borax,
Flowers Chamomile,
Camphor,
Cream Tartar,
Gums of moſt Kinds,
Jallap,
Jeſuits Bark,
Ipecacuana,
Liquorice,
Manna,
Opium,
Quickſilver,
Lunar Cauſtic and common Ditto,
Hoffman's anodyne mineral Liquor,
Spirit of Sea Salt,
Pearl Barley,
Sago,
Salt-Petre,
Senna,
Purging Salts of various Kinds,
Ruſſian and India Rhubarb,
Calomel and other mercurial Preparations,
Flower, roll and crude Sulphur,
Spermaceti,
Eſſence of Burgamot and Peppermint,
Magneſia,
Oil of Lavender,
Almonds,
Cloves,
Juniper,
Cinnamon,
Vitriol, &c.
Nutmegs,
Black Pepper
Sponge,
Spaniſh Flies,
Iſinglaſs,
Muſk.

ALSO,

Turlington's Balſam
Anderſon's Pills,
Excellent Court Plaſter,
Hat Caſe or Oil Cloth, with a few Sets of Lancets, and an Aſſortment of Phials, Gallipots, Corks, &c. &c.

Newport, December 10, 1783.

ON THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MOST human forms of government were made
For low ambition's more than virtue's aid:
Some barb'rous warrior, hast'ning to a throne,
And deeming what he conquer'd all his own,
Devis'd a sort of laws for ruling men,
That suit the savage monsters of the den;
Laws, that were made a tyrant to secure,
The cobwebs of the rich to catch the poor.

BUT now, behold, a set of new-born states,
(Their western shore the vast Atlantic beats)
Whose constitutions have no other plan,
Nor aim than this, the happiness of man.

WHILE wonder at these legislators grew,
I ask'd, whence they their institutions drew?
Whence they had learn'd so happily to join
The good of many with the good of one;
And learn'd to make rough rigor act its part,
Yet spare the finer feelings of the heart;
Deeming no ruler faithful to his trust,
Who is not generous as well as just!

PERHAPS their wisdom's borrow'd from the store,
Of civil policy in ancient lore;
From HIM* who knew to form a warlike race;
Or SOLON who excell'd in arts of peace:
Perhaps they've cull'd from states of modern days
Whate'er was best and most deserving praise:
Perhaps, in fine, they've search'd Utopean schemes,
From Grecian PLATO's down to DAVID HUME's.

SUCH were my thoughts, as at the close of day,
Through a sequester'd vale I took my way;
A form, surrounded with an heavenly light,
Of mein majestic, burst upon my sight:
'Twas LIBERTY: in all her steps were grace,
The love of human kind glow'd in her face:
Extensive Knowledge is her faithful guide,
And Virtue walks forever at her side:
Her heavenly power approach'd, and silence broke,
Her flowing sea-green robe is worn,
These words, or words like these, were what she spoke;
Which rivers, woods, and thirteen stripes adorn.

"'Twas not from history, nor from ancient days
"Nor from the politics of modern days,
"These constitutions were deriv'd, they're mine,
"Fram'd to secure and to extend my reign:
"To crush forever fierce oppression's might,
"And feeble injur'd innocence to right;
"To raise poor industry where'er she lay,
"Beneath some great or little tyrant's sway;
"And make her view with a triumphant smile,
"The fruits (how fair the sight!) of all her toil:
"To do what legislation can to cure
"The various ills that human hearts endure:
"Those to reward who in the arts excel,
"And ev'n the weakest who endeavor well:
"To cherish, in religion, truth alone,
"Yet leave the faith of citizens their own."

* *Lycurgus, the Spartan Law giver.*

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A Farm containing about 320 Acres of good Land, lying upon a public Road in the Town of Exeter, about seven Miles from Updike's Newtown, and about eight Miles from Franklin's Ferry, which Farm is well wooded and watered, and proportioned with Meadow, Pasture and Plow-land, and has thereon a good Dwelling-House, Barn, and Crib, with a large and good young Orchard. Whoever inclines to purchase said Farm, may know the Conditions by applying to William Hammand of Newport, or William Hammand, Esq; of North Kingstown. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

December 1, 1783.

TO BE SOLD, BY
MASON & MALBONE,
A Quantity of the best English CORDAGE, of different Sizes.

Newport, December 27, 1783.

JUST IMPORTED, BY
Christ. Champlin,

And to be SOLD at his STORE,
BOHEA TEA, by the Chest, of the best Quality—Swedish Iron in Bars assorted—Russia Duck—Oznabrigs—Ticklenburg—China Cups and Saucers—Russian Hemp—Junk of the best Kind—and a few Hogsheads of Molasses, fit for Retailing.

Newport, December 24, 1783.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Nathan Bebee,

At his Shop next Door West of the Brick Market, *exceeding cheap for Cash*, the following Articles:

CORDUROYS,
Sattinets,
Callimancoes,
Tammies,
Shalloons,
Irish Linens,
Dowlas,
Calicoes,
Black and white trimming gauzes,
Black and white millinet,
Silk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs,
Apron and shirting checks,
Buckrams, twists, and sewing silks,
Crewels,
Ribbands, tapes, and binding,
Complete sets of house brushes,
Sieve bottoms,
Writing paper,
Slates and pencils,
Best British ink-powder, and ink-cake,
Dutch quills,
Brass, leather, and paper ink pots,
Waters, and sealing wax,
Beaver hats,
English soles and top-pieces,
Ivory and horn combs,
Coloured and Scots thread,

Likewise,

Shovels and tongs,
Shovel pans,
Bellows,
Candlesticks,
Polish'd steel snuffers,
Warming pans,
Frying pans,
Metal tea pots of different sizes,
Thumb-latches,
Iron scoop shovels,
Brass nob locks,
Double and single spring chest-locks,
Large and small pad-locks,
Table knives and forks,
Cutteau & pen-knives,
Shears and scissars,
Cork-screws,
Shoe knives,
Hammers and pincers,
Nippers,
Awl-blades,
Awl-staffs,
Tacks,
Rasps and files,
Chest hinges,
H and HL hinges,
Table joints,
Two feet rules,
Spike and other gimlets,
20d, 10d, 4d, and 3d nails,
German, English, and Swedish steel,
White metal and brass, steel top thimbles,
Plated shoe and knee buckles,
Small cross-cut and handsaws,
Looking glasses,
A very good assortment of glass, Liverpool, and Nottingham ware,
Pewter and tin ware,
Large bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling-books,
Young man's best companion,
Daily assistants,
Childrens books,
Almanacks for 1784,

Also,

Molasses,
Loaf and brown sugar,
Souchong and bohea tea, Coffee,
Chocolate, Pepper,
Flour, Rice,
Indigo,
Starch,
Powder, shot, and flints,
Raisins, currants, and figs,
Mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, and allspice,
Spanish brown,
Copperas,
Allum,
Brimstone,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Excellent snuff at 2/5 per lb. by the doz.
Womens' sattinet and callimanco shoes, made in this town, very neat; and sundry other articles, which are not mentioned.

The smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Just imported, and to be SOLD, by George Champlin, William Minturn, and James Robinson,

BOHEA TEA by the Chest—Swedish Iron in Bars—Ditto round—China—Russia Duck—Light Ditto—and best Philadelphia FLOUR.

Newport, December 19, 1783.

A FEW Puncheons of excellent Jamaica SPIRITS to be sold. Inquire at Mason & Malbone's Store.

Newport, December 12, 1783.

SNUFF.

EXCELLENT Snuff to be sold, at Two Shillings and Five-pence per lb. per Dozen or Half Dozen, by
CHARLES DUNBAR,
At his Shop the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Thames-street.

Also West-India and other Goods cheap for Cash, and a very good Assortment of Crockery Ware.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of Land, with a convenient Dwelling-House and a large Shop thereon situated, in St. James-street, on Easton's Point, directly opposite Rome's Wharf.

Also a Farm, with two large Dwelling-Houses and other Buildings thereon, in Portsmouth, on Rhode-Island.

Likewise 140 Acres of Woodland, in the Town of Coventry, late the Estate of Mr. Aaron Lopez, deceased. For further Particulars apply to JACOB ROD. RIVERA, or MOSES SEIXAS.

N. B. If the Farm is not sold soon, it will than be to Let.

Newport, December 12, 1783.

To be SOLD, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, January 6, 1784, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.

The Lot of Land with the Buildings thereon standing, next North of Mr. George Gibbs's—Part of the Estate of Josias Lyndon, Esq; deceased—Said Lot fronting Thames street, and extending into the Harbour.

By Order of the Hon. Town Council:
Witness,
PELEG BARKER, jun. Council-Clerk.

Newport, December 5, 1783.

To be Sold, at the POST-OFFICE in Newport, the following Blanks, viz.

DEEDS of Sale—Bills of Sale—Bonds—Indentures—Powers of Attorney—Inferior Court Writs and Executions—Justices Writs and Executions—Neat Bills of Exchange—Portage Bills—

Also, the following Books and Pamphlets:

Blackstone's Commentaries, with the Appendix, 5 Vols. Euclid's Elements of Geometry; Thomson's Seasons; Tully's Three Books of Offices, in English; The Judgment of whole Kingdoms and Nations, &c. by Lord Sommer's; Whiston's and Robertson's Astronomy; a few of Fothegill's Sermons; A Father's Legacy; The Advantages of Repentance, a beautiful Moral Tale; A Scripture Manual, or a Plain Representation of the Ordinance of Baptism, &c.

Newport, December 12, 1783.

THE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1784. [No. 1163.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by HENRY BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"Whene'er our Country calls—Friends, Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public Safety." BROOKES's GUSTAVUS VASA.

LONDON, October 4.

A VERY ſalutary meaſure was adopted during the courſe of the laſt fortnight at Paris. The King has given full authority to the Royal Society of Medicine eſtabliſhed in that metropolis, to examine all quack medicines, and to permit or refuſe circulation of them. The inventor of a remedy, by this regulation (without divulging the ſecret of the compoſition) is ordered to ſend ſpecimens of his noſtrum, not only to the Fellows of the Royal College, but to one of the Faculty in every great town in the kingdom. By theſe means the efficacy of the medicine will have an impartial trial; and if it is not approved of, the proprietors and Druggiſt are forbid to adverтiſe them in the public papers, or ſell any in a private manner, on pain of paying a fine of 1000 livres, for each offence, which is to be applied to the uſe of the hoſpitals. In France, where quackery prevails more, if poſſible than in this country, ſuch an ordinance will prevent the unhappy effects of the credulity of the people, and add to the character of the Monarch, from his benevolent attention to the health of his ſubjects.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina.

"A Monſ. Tournſolt, as he calls himſelf, is arrived in this ſtate, and is to be followed by a ſilk-mill, on the model of a very famous one in the Hoſpital de la Charite at Lyons. Whether he comes by authority, or whether it be an adventure of his own, the ſcheme is not a bad one, as with proper care the ſilk of this province might be made to rival any of the European."

The late belligerent powers, in concluding the treaty of pacification, ſhew all the politeneſs imaginable, A SILVER BOX is handed round to the different parties, in order that they may take ſnuff, and pauſe a little, before they throw aſide the ſword. France takes a cordial pinch, and laughs at the reſt of Europe; Spain ſneezes a little, and curſes the family compact; Holland refuſes to take ſnuff, but chews and blows the tobacco of repentance; America takes a moſt exhilerating ſnuff, and after exulting at her ſucceſs, returns the ſilver box to France; Great-Britain is then invited to take ſnuff, by the ſilver box being ſent from Paris to London; ſhe taſtes the contents of the box, ſneezes till the tears tricle down her cheeks, repines at her misfortunes, reprobates thoſe who have brought her to the ſad dilemma, and returns the compliment to France, without telling her mind openly; but as the latter expreſſed a very ſtrong deſire to know how the contents of her ſilver box agreed with the organs of Great-Britain, it is thought that this ſecret will tranſpire in a ſhort time.

By recent accounts, we are informed, that the Ruſſian navy is increaſing amazingly, and that the Empreſs in a ſhort time will be able to vie with moſt of her neighbours both by ſea and land.—But to whom is Ruſſia indebted for this rapid progreſs in warlike affairs?—To Great-Britain. Gen. Gordon, a Scotchman, commanded the Ruſſian army in the time of Peter the Great; and advanced it from a ſtate of ſavage barbarity and ignorance, to a knowledge of tactics and military diſcipline; for before that brave commander was placed at the head of the Ruſſian army, Charles XII. of Sweden, defeated a body of 80,000 of their troops, with about 7000 men.—To whom is Ruſſia indebted for her navy?—To Great-Britain, for before Admiral Greig, another Scotchman, was placed at the head of the Admiralty, the Ruſſian navy was in a very poor condition.—To whom is Ruſſia indebted for her preſent knowledge of the arts and ſciences?—To Great-Britain—For at preſent the moſt eminent profeſſors in Ruſſia are natives of this country. Hence it appears, that Ruſſia is debtor to Great-Britain for her military art, her nautical ſkill, her knowledge of literature, philoſophy, and commerce; and if ſhe is not indebted to her for exiſtence itſelf, ſhe is at leaſt indebted to her for civilization, conſequently ſhe has taught her how to live.

A German Naturaliſt, a Mr. Hedwig, has made what is eſteemed a very important diſcovery in National Hiſtory, and by a ſeries of experiments proves what Linnæus, &c. looked for in vain, the propagation of moſſes, which is now found to be, according to the ſexual ſyſtem, by ſeed.

The French Phyſicians under the auſpices of the French Government, are buſy in applying electricity to the cure of the epilepſy, catalepſy, and the different ſymptoms of madneſs.

Mr. Baron Maſſeres, who is one of the greateſt algebraiſts, has calculated a means of the people taking the national debt on themſelves, and aboliſhing all the taxes that pay the intereſt.

We learn from Brunſwick, that the ſociety of free maſons have eſtabliſhed a noble ſchool there for the inſtruction of their diſtreſſed brethren's children, in which they are taught the ancient and modern languages, arithmetic, and the moſt uſeful branches of the mathematics. Theſe children are greatly encouraged by the frequent viſits of his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick, who frequently condeſcends to examine them in perſon, and diſtribute rewards to the moſt deſerving.

On Friday laſt a fine boy, five years of age, belonging to a publican, in Mill-ſtreet, ſtrayed into a tan-yard, and fell into a pit while the men were at dinner; on ſeeing of which, a large dog kept for watching the tan-yard, broke his chain, leaped into the pit, and ſeizing the child by its coat (with amazing ſagacity) held it above water in his mouth till the men returned to work, who immediately carried the infant to its mother, by whom they were liberally rewarded with plenty of Leinſter ale.

In the courſe of the next ſix months, the American veſſels will be infinitely more numerous in all European ports than they are at preſent, as they will be in a great meaſure excluded from the iſlands, and of courſe be obliged to extend their navigation acroſs the Atlantic ocean.

It is ſaid, that Mr. Fox is clear for an offenſive and defenſive treaty with Ruſſia; and that he has formed a plan for humbling the Ottoman pride, and reſtoring the Jews to their own country. Great reſources are expected in this arduous attempt, from the contributions of that wealthy people.

The idea of cultivating beavers on the borders of the lakes in Ireland, is certainly not ill imagined—and it is particularly favoured by the comparative face of the country, which is, as nearly as can be, ſimilar to that part of America, where this uſeful animal is moſt abundant.

ANECDOTES *of the Queen's educating the Princeſs Royal of England.*

There is no ſlight reaſon for believing that this amiable ornament of the Royal Family has received the beſt education of any lady in Europe. Her Royal mother has, from early infancy, given a remarkable attention to the culture of her mind, when very young, with categories of uſeful knowledge. She has, for four years paſt, required the Princeſs to read the books ſhe has pointed out herſelf, for two hours every day, and in the evening to give an account of her reading, either to the King or herſelf. Her method is by far the beſt adapted to the acquiſition of any kind of knowledge. Upon occaſion of an event the leaſt remarkable, happening in the world, the Princeſs is directed to read whatever accounts are found in the Royal Library of ſimilar events in former periods, and to look no further into the reſpective books than to be miſtreſs of that ſmall portion of them. The ſame ſtep is taken on the publication of any new performances in polite literature; it is to be compared with ſimilar ones before. If a diſcovery of any kind is made, the former advances that led to it, are to be acquired. By this means, the common converſation of the day is made to connect with a ſyſtem of ſtudy, and, the Princeſs is habituated to take up nothing in a ſlight and trifling manner; ſhe is particularly fond of natural hiſtory, and has made an uncommon proficiency in the theoretical knowledge to be gained from books. Her converſation, in conſequence of this mode of inſtruction, is always to the point in queſtion, and ſo informed, that many of the Lords of the Court, who had not made an equal uſe of many more years, find her ſo much their ſuperior, that they are afraid of betraying a ſhameful ignorance.

In the definitive treaty between Great-Britain and the United States of America the ſtiling his Majeſty "moſt potent" at the inſtant of his ſuffering ſuch a mortifying diminution of his power, reminds a correſpondent of the trite ſtory of a king of Spain, whoſe greatneſs was compared to that of a ditch, which increaſes in proportion to the quantity of land taken from it.

Dunkirk remains in the ſame ſituation that it ſtood in twelve months ago, no attempts being yet made to repair the fortifications, or to clear the harbour for the reception of men of war.

From a late London Paper.

USEFUL INTELLIGENCE.

A GENTLEMAN of the faculty, ſitting by the fire at breakfaſt, by ſome accident the tea kettle was thrown down, and the top falling off, the boiling water was diſcharged on one of his legs from the knee to the ancle. It happened there ſtood in the window a baſon of cold water and a towel, with which he was going to waſh. In the agony of his pain, not knowing what might be the effect, he threw the towel into the cold water, and then wrapped it round his leg, and was aſtoniſhed to find that in a few moments the pain was entirely aſſwaged. However, when the towel began to grow warm, the pain returned, he then dipped the towel again into the water, and applied it as before, with ſuch ſucceſs, that in two hours time, the pain was totally removed, and his leg was ſo well, that he could wear his boot. He did not take off his ſtocking during the application of the towel. This recital was communicated by a friend of the ſufferer, one who lately had occaſion to repeat the experiment upon the arm of a maid ſervant, who was terribly ſcalded by the boiling over of a pot; in which inſtance, the effect of the wet towel was no leſs ſucceſsful. The publication of this ſimple remedy, which accident has diſcovered, may perhaps prove uſeful.

Laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight Capt. Weſt arrived at Boſton in 33 days from London, by whom we have received the following Advices, viz.

HAMBOURG, October 12.

A VERY extraordinary inſtance of fecundity has happened in Lower Auſtria, to the wife of one Langenloir. After being married a very long time, without having any children, on the 10th of September laſt ſhe brought forth four. On the 17th ſhe felt freſh pains, and was brought to-bed of four more. The eight children, which are all boys, have been baptized, and ſeem likely to live; nor does the mother appear to be at all incommoded by this double delivery. *Paris Gazette.*

Konigſberg, Sept. 3. The wife of a merchant in this city exhibits an uncommon example of fecundity. She was brought to-bed of five children, three ſons and two daughters, all likely to do well, and the mother ſuffered no more than is natural to expect in ſuch a labour.

Fountainbleau, Nov. 5. The Sieur d'Ormerſton having ſent to the King a formal reſignation of the place of Comptroller General of the Finances, his Majeſty has beſtowed that office on the Sieur de la Calonne, Intendant of Flanders and Artois, who had the honor of paying his thanks to his Majeſty in this quality on the 4th of this month.

LONDON, October 4.

A letter from Newfoundland ſays, that if the trade is not better regulated, the Americans will run away with the greateſt part of it, particularly to Spain and Portugal, who will ſooner deal with the Americans than with the Engliſh or the French, on account of their ſupplying them with wheat and flour.

From the Dublin Evening Poſt, Sept. 25.

"If we may judge of the future from the paſt reſolves of Provincial Aſſemblies, the meeting of Ballinaſloe will be important to poſterity. The literary elegance and ſpirit breathing in Connaught Conventions are already in high eſteem with the patriots and literati of the times. Dungannon has chalked out the line to be purſued. Ballinaſloe has already ſacredly followed that great original of national ſalvation, and October will convince all Ire and, that unanimous independence will characteriſe the concurring wiſhes of a kingdom determined to be free."

Nov 12. Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, ſeated on the Throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Uſher of the Black-Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that Definitive Treaties of Peace have been concluded with the Courts of France and Spain, and with the United States of America. Preliminary articles have alſo been ratified with the States General of the United Provinces. I have ordered theſe ſeveral Treaties to be laid before you; and I am happy to add, that all thoſe powers agree with me in my ſincere inclination to keep the calamities of war at a great diſtance.

"The objects which are to be brought under your delibe ation will ſufficiently explain my reaſons for calling you together after ſo ſhort a receſs. Inquiries of the utmoſt importance have been long and diligently purſued, and the fruit o them will be expected. The ſi uation of the Eaſt-India Company will require the utmoſt exertions of your wiſdom, to maintain and improve the valuable advantages derived from our India poſſeſſion, and to promote and ſecure the happineſs of the native inhabitants of thoſe provinces.

"The ſeaſon of peace will call upon you for an attention to every thing which can recruit the ſtrength of the nation after ſo long and ſo expenſive a war.

"The ſecurity and increaſe of the revenue, in the manner leaſt burthenſome to my ſubjects, will be amongſt your firſt objects. In many eſſential parts it has ſuffered: dangerous frauds have prevailed, and alarming outrages have been committed. Exertions have not been wanting to repreſs this daring ſpirit, nor pains to inquire into its true cauſes. In any inſtances in which the powers of government may not be equal to its utmoſt care and vigilence, I have no doubt that the wiſdom of my Parliament will provide ſuch remedies as may be found wanting for the accompliſhment of purpoſes, in which the material intereſts of this nation are ſo deeply concerned.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.*

"I have ordered the eſtimates of the expences for the year to be laid before you. From thoſe you will perceive the reduction which I have made in all the eſtabliſhments, which appear to me to be brought as low as prudence will admit; and you will participate with me in the ſatisfaction which I feel in this ſtep towards the relief of my ſubjects. At the end of a war, ſome part of its weight muſt inevitably be borne for a time. I feel for the burdens of my people; But I rely on that fortitude which has hitherto ſupported this nation under many difficulties for their bearing thoſe which the preſent exigencies require, and which are ſo neceſſary for the full ſupport of the national credit.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In many reſpects our ſituation is new, your councils will provide what is called for by that ſituation; and your wiſdom will give permanence to whatever has been found beneficial by the experience of ages. In your deliberations you will preſerve that temper of moderation which the importance of their objects demands, and will I have no doubt, produce; and I am ſure that you are unanimous in your deſire to direct all thoſe deliberations to the honor of my crown, and ſafety of my dominions, and the proſperity of my people."

Nov. 6. Laſt Tueſday there was a numerous meeting of the Revolution Society, at the Paul's Head Cateaton ſtreet, to celebrate in commemoration the anniverſary of King William the Third. The number were about 300 perſons. Sir Watkin Lewes in the Chair, Lord Surrey on his right, and Mr. ADAMS, a member of the American Congreſs, on the left. Many loyal toaſts were drank. The King, the Conſtitution, and the rights of the people. After this, Sir Watkin gave, Unanimity with America and Great-Britain. It was received with the loudeſt plaudits. Sir Watkin ſaid, that a MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS wiſhed to addreſs a few words to the gentlemen preſent.

Mr. ADAMS roſe, and in a very few words expreſſed the deſire which the United Colonies had to coincide in every thing that could advance mutual commerce.

Mr. Adams paid a compliment to the city of London in particular, and expreſſed his hopes that there might be an eternal bond of friendſhip between the two countries.

The commercial negociation now going on with America, is managed ſolely by the American Commiſſioners, with the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Mrs. Hayley's trip to Boſton is expected to take place very ſhortly. This lady, we underſtand, has outſtanding debts there to the amount of more than 20,000 pounds, and has the good ſenſe and ſpirit to be her own attorney.

Nov. 10. If any thing ſhould happen to the King of Pruſſia, who, die when he may, will not leave behind him any thing like a compeer in true glory, a German war will be a very probable conſequence: Dantzick, Pomerania, Sileſia, may each be conſidered as a fermenting principle of great potency.

Nov. 11. Ireland may be conſidered as the grandeſt object which at preſent offers to the politician's eye, throughout all Europe!—An entire revolution effected without the ſmalleſt conſequences uſually attendant on ſuch events, neither ſanguinary nor tumultuous!—A whole nation with the effective unanimity ſeldom ſeen but in ſmall aſſemblages of individuals, all co-operating towards the ſame ends—and with gradual, but firm and well-ſet ſteps, advancing the conſtitution towards every object great in ſucceſs or high in fame!

In reality never was there a buſier period, or one more apparently big with revolution. The truth of this aſſertion will be evident if we only caſt our eyes over the commotions in South, as well as in North-America; the movements of the Ruſſians, the Turks, and Auſtrians; the advanced age of the King of Pruſſia, the unſettled ſtate of Holland, the naval force of France; and, what is of moſt importance of all to an Engliſhman, the preſent ſtate of Ireland.

Nov. 14. In conſequence of the late failure of the Caiſſe de'Eſcomte, a total change of the Miniſtry has taken place in France.

Nov. 19. A letter from Berlin ſays, that the King of Pruſſia continues augmenting his army, but on what account is not known. The Engliſh ambaſſador has frequent conferences with his Majeſty, but nothing of the buſineſs between them tranſpires.

A letter from Vienna, Nov. 2. ſays, "An order has been lately given, which does not a little ſurpriſe every body, which is no leſs than a general reinforcement of all the garriſons in the Auſtrian Flanders."

A letter from Breſt ſays, that all the hands are employed there in fitting out a fleet of ſhips, which are to ſail ſoon after Chriſtmas, which, it is reported, are to join the Spaniards, and to aſſiſt them in the bombarding of Algiers.

The reſignation of the Comptroller General of Finance in France, has given a greater alarm to the people intereſted in the funds, than the ſtoppage of the Caiſſe d'Eſcomte, as it is generally underſtood to proceed from the embarraſſed ſituation of the country.

The French Ambaſſador of Berlin has been employed for ſome days paſt in endeavouring to accommodate all differences between that Court and the citizens of Dantzick; this is thought by politicians on the continent, to proceed from an apprehenſion, that in caſe of a continental war, the Houſe of Bourbon might be obliged to take a part, which, in the preſent ſtate of things, the French Miniſtry are very anxious to avoid.

BOSTON, January 5.

The ſhip Revolution, late Capt. Lapell, from Amſterdam, for this port, was caſt away on Plumb Iſland, off Ipſwich Bay, in the laſt ſtorm. Capt. Lapell, died on his paſſage.

There are letters received by the Revolution, that make it certain, that the French navy bills of Exchange have lately been negociated in Amſterdam, at a diſcount of two and a half per cent.

On Monday laſt, at noon, died, the Rev. Dr. SAMUEL COOPER, paſtor of the church in Brattle-ſtreet, in the 59th year of his age.

NEWPORT, January 10.

The Honorable the Houſe of Delegates of the State of Virginia, having on the 4th Ult. taken into Conſideration the Act of the Engliſh King in Council, of the 2d of July laſt, prohibiting the American Veſſels from carrying the Produce of the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands, unanimouſly paſſed the following Reſolution, viz.

"That the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, ought to be empowered to prohibit Britiſh Veſſels from being the Carriers of the growth or Produce of the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands to theſe United States, ſo long as the Reſtriction aforeſaid ſhall be continued on the part of Great-Britain, or to concert any other Mode to be adopted by the States, which ſhall be thought effectual to counteract the Deſigns of Great-Britain, with reſpect to the American Commerce."

The uncommon Quantity of Rain which fell laſt Wedneſday, added to the Snow then on the Ground, occaſioned ſo large a Freſhet, that we hear great Damage has been done in the Country to the Mills, &c.

Laſt Thurſday arrived here from London, the Ship Friendſhip, Capt. Worth, in 75 Days from the Downs—The above Ship was bound to Boſton, but meeting with very tempeſtuous Weather on her Paſſage, put in here to repair her Damage and procure a ſupply of Proviſions.

Capt. Worth, in Lat. 35: 15. Long. 65: 30, ſpoke with the Brigantine Peter, Capt. Waterman, from New-London, out 4 Days, all well.

‡‡‡ *The Weſtern Mail not arrived.*

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Jan.* 10.

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Sloop Nancy, W. Howland,	Philadelphia.
Sloop George, J. Hull,	Ditto.
Sloop Newport Packet, S. Lawton,	Ditto.
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Cato, J. D'Wolf,	South-Carolina.
Sloop Betſy, E. Tobey,	North-Carolina.
Sloop Dolphin, B. Gibbs,	Ditto.
Sloop Swallow, J. Cotton,	Connecticut.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, December Session, 1783.

AN ACT authorising the Manumission of Negroes and the gradual Abolition of Slavery.

WHEREAS all Men are by Nature free, and entitled to Life, Liberty, and the Purſuit of Happineſs, yet the holding Mankind in a State of Slavery and as private Property having been gradually introduced into this State by the unreſtrained Practiſe of Many for Years paſt, until it has obtained to be as a Cuſtom tolerated by Law in Violation of the Rights and Privileges of the Subject: And as Government is inſtituted to promote the Welfare of Mankind and the Security of their Rights, and ought to be adminiſtered for the Attainment of that End.

Be it Enacted by the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations and by the Authority of the ſame it is Enacted, that all Perſons, as well Negroes and Molattoes, as others who ſhall be born within this State on or after the Firſt Day of January, 1784, ſhall not be deemed or conſidered as Servants for Life or Slaves, and that all Serviitude for Life or Slavery of Children, in Conſequence of the Slavery of their Mothers, ſhall be and hereby is utterly taken away, extinguiſhed, and forever aboliſhed.

And whereas it is the Deſire of this Aſſembly, that all ſuch as are freed by this Act, be educated in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, and inſtructed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, as an Encouragment to which it is hereby Enacted; that it ſhall and may be Lawful for the reſpective Town-Councils, and they are hereby required upon Application of thoſe who may hold the Mothers of thoſe who may be freed by this Act, or them who may ſupport and educate ſuch Children, to adjuſt their Accounts, and to bind out thoſe hereby emancipated for a Term ſufficient to repay ſuch Expence as has ariſen for their Inſtruction as aforeſaid, or for Sickneſs, ſo as not exceed the Term of Four Years after they become of Age. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that hereafter it ſhall and may be Lawful for any Perſon by an Inſtrument in writing under his or her Hand and Seal, and duly acknowledges to emancipate and ſet free his or her Slave, who ſhall thereupon be entitled to all the Rights and Privileges as though born of free Parents: Provided nevertheleſs, and be it further Enacted, that all Slaves ſo ſet free who are not in the Judgment of the Town-Council of the Town where they belong of ſound Mind and Body, or being above the Age of Forty-five Years; and alſo all Male Children until they arrive to the Age of Twenty-one Years, and all Females until they arrive to the Age of Eighteen Years, ſhall reſpectively be ſupported and maintained by the Perſons ſo liberating them, or by his, her, or their Eſtate; and upon the Neglect or Refuſal of ſuch Maintenance the Delinquent ſhall be liable for the ſame in like Manner as Parents are by Law liable to ſupport and maintain their poor Children.

And be it further Enacted, that Perſons ſo manumitted, as well as thoſe born of free Parents, ſhall be taxed and ſubjected to the Payment thereof, in the ſame Manner as the other Inhabitants of this State are.

And whereas the General Congreſs of the United States in 1774, Reſolved, "That we will neither import nor purchaſe any Slave imported after the firſt Day of December next, after which Time we will wholly diſcontinue the Slave Trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourſelves nor will we hire our Veſſels nor ſell our Commodities or Manufactures to thoſe who are concerned in it."

And this Aſſembly being ſenſible of the Evils of that Trade, and deſirous that the juſt Sentiments of the ſaid Reſolve ſhould be duly adhered to, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that all Maſters of Veſſels cleared out for the Coaſt of Africa from this State, ſhall give Bond in One Thouſand Pounds Lawful Money, that he will not ſuffer to be taken on board nor tranſported from that Country any of the Inhabitants thereof, and ſell or diſpoſe of them as Slaves, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary in any Wiſe notwithſtanding.

We, of the Committee appointed to conſider of the Petition and Remonſtrance preſented by a Committee of the People called Quakers, having conſidered the Subject Matter thereof, alſo what has been done upon the ſame Subject by ſeveral of the other States beg Leave to Report, that we have unanimouſly agreed to preſent the foregoing Act, to be paſſed by this Aſſembly, as what appears proper to be done in that Matter—All which is ſubmitted to the General Aſſembly by your humble Servants.

THOMAS WELLS,
JOHN SMITH,
JOSEPH NOYES,
BENJAMIN HOWLAND,
ABRAHAM LIPPET,
STEPHEN STEER.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 25th December, 1783, Reſolved, That the foregoing Report be received and refered to the next Seſſion of Aſſembly for further Conſideration, and that in the mean Time the Secretary cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the Newport and Providence News-Papers. A true Copy:

Witneſs,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, December Seſſion, 1783.

WHEREAS it is repreſented unto this Aſſembly, that unjuſt Advantages are frequently taken of the Indians of the Narraganſet Tribe within this State, by inducing them to ſign and execute Notes and Bonds and other Inſtruments for the Payment of Money or Delivery of Articles, whereby they are often involved in the Payment of large Debts which are not *bona fide* due, to prevent which in future,

Be it Enacted by this General Aſſembly and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted, that in every Action already brought, or which ſhall be brought after the Riſing of this Aſſembly for any Note, Bond, or other Inſtrument, given or entered into by any of the ſaid Indians for the Payment of Money or Delivery of Articles, Proof ſhall be made of full and juſt Value having been paid for the ſame before Judgment ſhall be made up by any Court of Law in Favor of the Perſon or Perſons bringing ſuch Action, and for want of ſuch Proof ſuch Action ſhall be diſmiſſed with Coſt.

It is ordered that this Act be publiſhed in the Newport and Providence News-papers.

A true Copy:
Witneſs, HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

*** *The Sale of Part of Mr. Lyndon's Eſtate, at advertiſed in our laſt, is adjourned to Tueſday the 13th inſt. at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes.*

ALL Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, for News-Papers, Advertiſements, &c. are deſired to diſcharge the ſame up to the beginning of the preſent Year: As the Price of this Paper was then reduced to Nine Shillings, *per Annum, their Accounts will be made out to that Time.*

Juſt imported in the Sloop Newport Packet from Philadelphia, and to be Sold, by

GEORGE GIBBS,

SUPERFINE and common FLOUR—Bar-Iron ſorted.

He has likewiſe for Sale Bohea Tea per Cheſt, Hundred, or Dozen—Cream coloured Ware in Crates—Duck by the Bolt—and Cordage of all Sizes.

The NEWPORT PACKET will ſail for Philadelphia by the 20th of February—For Freight or Paſſage apply to ſaid Gibbs, or to Samuel Lawton, Maſter, on board.

Newport, January 9, 1784.

Topham, Boſs, and Newman,

Have for SALE at their STORE,
Near the Point Ferry,

JAIMACA Spirits, New-England Rum—Sugar—Molaſſes—ſuperfine & common Flour—beſt Philadelphia Bar-Iron. Alſo a few Barrels of Tar, &c. at the loweſt Rate for Caſh.

Country Produce will be taken in Part Pay.

Newport, January 9, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Hundred and Eighty-two Acres of Land (old Meaſure) lying in Naſhawinna Iſland, in the Vineyard Sound, it conſiſts of Meadow and Paſture Land, and is a free, open and ſweet Soil, has many Intervals in it very rich and well adapted to Corn; it is well watered, and its Shores abound with great Variety of Fiſh and Fowl. It is ſituated about 16 Miles from the Town of Bedford and about 9 Miles from Ponaganſit, and lays directly in the Way of all coaſting Veſſels paſſing the Sound, and of foreign Veſſels bound in or out of Bedford, many of which frequently Anchor near it to make a Harbour, or to wait the Tide in paſſing Quikes-Hole, of which it forms a Part. Its Situation not only admits of an eaſy and advantageous Sale of its Produce, but affords great Encouragement for a Houſe of Entertainment. Weſt-India Goods, at Caſh Price, will be received in part Payment, or the whole Money waited for on good Security a reaſonable Time. If it ſhould not be ſold before the Firſt of March next, it will be to let from that Time. Any Perſon who inclines to purchaſe or hire it may know the Terms by applying to GEORGE HAZARD, of Newport.

January 9, 1784.

THE Honorable Town-Council of Newport having appointed us the Subſcribers Commiſſioners, and allowed us Six Months to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Mr. OLIVER REED, late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent. We hereby give Notice to all thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them to us, at our reſpective Dwellings; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make Payment within the above Time, to

ROBERT TAYLOR,
WILLIAM DAVIS.

Newport, January 5, 1784.

WHEREAS the Honorable Town-Council, of Tiverton, have allowed Six Months longer to the Creditors of JOHN FISH, late of Tiverton, Cooper, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, to bring in their Claims, and as we the Subſcribers were appointed to receive and examine the ſame, we give Notice to ſaid Creditors to exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof.

LEMUEL TABER,
PELEG SIMMONS, jun.

Tiverton, October 7th, 1783.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD, by

George Champlin, William Minturn, and James Robinſon,

BOHEA TEA by the Cheſt—Swediſh Iron in Bars—Ditto round—China—Ruſſia Duck—Light Ditto—and beſt Philadelphia FLOUR.

Newport, December 19, 1783.

TOWN COUNCIL, Newport, January 5, 1784.

ASSIZE of BREAD, for the preſent Month.

SUPERFINE FLOUR, at 27s. 6d. per Cwt.

	lb.	oz.
16 Penny Loaf to weigh	4 -	14½
8 Penny Ditto,	2 -	7¼
4 Penny Ditto,	1 -	3½
Two Copper Biſcuit.	0 -	6

COMMON FLOUR, at 24s. } Avoirdupoize.

16 Penny Loaf to weigh	5 -	10
8 Penny Ditto,	2 -	13
4 Penny Ditto,	1 -	6½
Two Copper Biſcuit,	0	7

No other but the above Aſſize to be baked.

By Order of Council:
Witneſs,
P. BARKER, jun. Council-Clerk.

From the FREEMAN's JOURNAL.

VERSES occasioned by General WASHINGTON's arrival in the city of Philadelphia, on his way to his seat in Virginia.

THE great unequal conflict past,
The Briton baniſh'd from our ſhore,
Peace, heaven deſcended, comes at laſt,
And hoſtile nations rage no more;
From fields of death the weary ſwain
Returns to rural toils again.

In every vale ſhe ſmiles ſerene,
Freedom's bright ſtars more radient riſe,
New charms ſhe adds to every ſcene,
Her brighter ſun illumes our ſkies;
Remoteſt realms, admiring, ſtand,
And hail the Hero of our land.

He comes!—the Genius of theſe lands,
Fame's thouſand tongues his worth confeſs,
Who conquer'd with his ſuffering bands,
And grew immortal by diſtreſs:
Thus calms ſucceed the ſtormy blaſt,
And virtue is repaid at laſt.

O Waſhington!—thrice glorious name,
What due reward can man decree—
Empires are far below thy aim,
And ſcepters have no charms for thee;
Virtue alone has thy regard,
And ſhe muſt be thy great reward.

Encircled by extorted power
Monarchs muſt envy thy *retreat*,
Who caſt, in ſome ill fated hour,
Their country's freedom at their feet:
'Twas thine to act a nobler part—
For injur'd Freedom had thy heart.

For ravag'd realms and conquer'd ſeas,
Rome gave the great imperial prize,
And, ſwell'd with pride, for feats like theſe
Tranſfer'd her heroes to the ſkies—
A brighter ſcene your deeds diſplay,
You gain theſe heights a different way.

When faction rear'd her ſhaky head
And join'd with tyrants to deſtroy,
Whe'er you march'd the monſter fled,
Timorous her arrows to employ.
Hoſts catch'd from you a bolder flame
And deſpots tremble at your name.

Now hurrying from the buſy ſcene—
Where thy Potowmac's waters flow,
Mayſt thou enjoy the rural reign,
And every earthly bleſſing know:
So HE* who Rome's proud legions ſway'd
Return'd and ſought his native ſhade.

Not leſs in wiſdom than in war,
Freedom ſhall ſtill employ your mind,
Slavery ſhall vaniſh, wide and far,
Till not a trace is left behind;
Reflection in thy rural ſhade,
Shall ſtill be buſy for our aid.

So when the bright, all-cheering ſun,
From our contracted view retires,
Tho' fools may think his race is run,
On other worlds he lights his fires,
Cold climes beneath his influence glow,
And frozen rivers learn to flow.

For ſtates redeem'd, our weſtern reign
Reſtor'd by thee to milder ſway,
Thy conſcious glory ſhall remain
When this great globe is ſwept away,
And all is loſt that pride admires,
And all the pageant ſcene expires.

O ſay, thou great exalted name!
What muſe can boaſt of equal lays,
Thy worth diſdains all vulgar fame,
Tranſcends the nobleſt poet's praiſe,
Art ſoars unequal to the flight,
And genius ſickens at the light.

Tho' thou muſt meet the general doom,
While gratitude in man is found
Honour ſhall guard thy future tomb,
And laurels deck that hallow'd ground:
Late times ſhall ſee, and own in you,
The Patriot and the Statesman too.

* *Cincinnatus.*

TO BE SOLD, BY
MASON & MALBONE,
A Quantity of the beſt Engliſh
CORDAGE, of different Sizes.
Newport, December 27, 1783.

WANTED,
FOUR THOUSAND Weight of good CHEESE, from 12 to 20lb. each—400 Buſhels of good white and yellow ruſſ-ſkin Potatoes—25 Barrels of good ſound, ſweet Cyder, in new Barrels—alſo a Quantity of Ocum—For which a generous Price will be given, and good Pay made, by
JACOB ISAACKS.
Newport, January 3, 1784.

SNUFF.
EXCELLENT Snuff to be ſold, at Two Shillings and Five-pence per lb. per Dozen or Half Dozen, by
CHARLES DUNBAR,
At his Shop the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Thames-ſtreet.

Alſo Weſt-India and other Goods cheap for Caſh, and a very good Aſſortment of Crockery Ware.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,
A Farm containing about 320 Acres of good Land, lying upon a public Road in the Town of Exeter, about ſeven Miles from Updike's Newtown, and about eight Miles from Franklin's Ferry, which Farm is well wooded and watered, and proportioned with Meadow, Paſture and Plow-land, and has thereon a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Crib, with a large and good young Orchard. Whoever inclines to purchaſe ſaid Farm, may know the Conditions by applying to William Hammand, of Newport, or William Hammand, Eſq; of North Kingſtown. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.
December 1, 1783.

JUST IMPORTED FROM LONDON,
And to be SOLD, by
Iſaac Senter,
At his Shop on the South Side of the Parade, a freſh Aſſortment of moſt of the DRUGS and CHEMICAL Preparations now in Uſe, which he will diſpoſe of at as low an Advance as can be purchaſed in Boſton of equal Quality, among which are the following:

ALOES,
Annifeed,
Antimony,
Ballam Capivi,
Canadian,
Tolu,
Peru,
Sulphur,
Traumatic,
Commendatoris,
Borax,
Flowers Chamomile,
Camphor,
Cream Tartar,
Gums of moſt Kinds,
Jallap,
Jeſuits Bark,
Ipecacuana,
Liquorice,
Manna,
Opium,
Quickſilver,
Lunar Cauſtic and common Ditto,
Hoffman's anodyne mineral Liquor,
Spirit of Sea Salt,
Pearl Barley,
Sago,
Salt-Petre,
Senna,
Purging Salts of various Kinds,
Ruſſian and India Rhubarb,
Calomel and other mercurial Preparations,
Flower, roll and crude Sulphur,
Spermaceti,
Eſſence of Burgamot and Peppermint,
Magneſia,
Oil of Lavender,
Almonds,
Cloves,
Juniper,
Cinnamon,
Vitriol, &c.
Nutmegs,
Black Pepper
Sponge,
Spaniſh Flies,
Iſinglaſs,
Muſk.

ALSO,
Turlington's Ballam
Anderſon's Pills,
Excellent Court Plaſter,
Hat Caſe or Oil Cloth, with a few Sets of Lancets, and an Aſſortment of Phials, Gallipots, Corks, &c. &c.

Newport, December 10, 1783.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Nathan Bebee,
At his Shop next Door Weſt of the Brick Market, *exceeding cheap for Caſh*, the following Articles:

CORDUROYS,
Sattinets,
Callimancoes,
Tammies,
Shalloons,
Iriſh Linens,
Dowlas,
Calicoes,
Black and white trimming gauzes,
Black and white millinet,
Silk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs,
Apron and ſhirting checks,
Buckrams, twiſts, and ſewing ſilks,
Crewels,
Ribbands, tapes, and binding,
Complete ſets of houſe bruſhes,
Sieve bottoms,
Writing paper,
Slates and pencils,
Beſt Britiſh ink-powder, and ink-cake,
Dutch quills,
Braſs, leather, and paper ink-pots,
Wafers, and ſealing wax,
Beaver hats,
Engliſh ſoles and top-pieces,
Ivory and horn combs,
Coloured and Scots thread,
Likewiſe,
Shovels and tongs,
Shovel pans,
Bellows,
Candleſticks,
Poliſh'd ſteel ſnuffers,
Warming pans,
Frying pans,
Metal tea pots of different ſizes,
Thumb-latches,
Iron ſcoop ſhovels,
Braſs nob locks,
Double and ſingle ſpring cheſt-locks,
Large and ſmall padlocks,
Table knives and forks,
Curteau & pen-knives,
Shears and ſciſſars,
Cork-ſcrews,
Shoe knives,
Hammers and pincers,
Nippers,
Awl-blades,
Awl-haſts,
Tacks,
Raſps and files,
Cheſt hinges,
H and HL hinges,
Table joints,
Two feet rules,
Spike and other gimlets,
20d, 10d, 4d, and 3d nails,
German, Engliſh, and Swediſh ſteel,
White metal and braſs, ſteel top thimbles,
Plated ſhoe and knee buckles,
Small croſs-cut and hand-ſaws,
Looking glaſſes,
A very good aſſortment of glaſs, Liverpool, and Nottingham ware,
Pewter and tin ware,
Large bibles,
Teſtaments,
Spelling-books,
Young man's beſt companion,
Daily aſſiſtants,
Childrens books,
Almanacks for 1784,
Alſo,
Molaſſes,
Loaf and brown ſugar,
Souchong and bohea tea, Coffee,
Chocolate, Pepper,
Flour, Rice,
Indigo,
Starch,
Powder, ſhot, and flints,
Raiſins, currants, and figs,
Mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, and all-ſpice,
Spaniſh brown,
Copperas,
Allum,
Brimſtone,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Excellent ſnuff at 2/5 per lb. by the doz.
Womens' ſattinet and callimanco ſhoes, made in this town, very neat; and ſundry other articles, which are not mentioned.

The ſmalleſt favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

JUST IMPORTED, BY
Chriſt. Champlin,
And to be SOLD at his STORE,
BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt, of the beſt Quality—Swediſh Iron in Bars aſſorted—Ruſſia Duck—Oznabrigs—Ticklenburg—China Cups and Saucers—Ruſſian Hemp—Junk of the beſt Kind—and a few Hogſheads of Molaſſes, fit for Retailing.
Newport, December 24, 1783.

A FEW Puncheons of excellent Jamaica SPIRITS to be ſold. Inquire at Maſon & Malbone's Store.
Newport, December 12, 1783.